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Vol. CIV.

"Torch" Brand *Flexible* CAPSULES



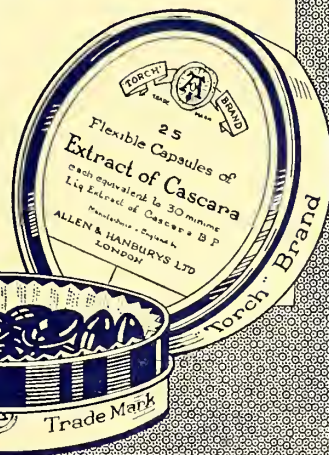
In Standard Packages
at Protected Prices

This innovation is already welcomed by many pharmacists as a means of putting their capsule business on a sound footing. Briefly put, the salient features of "Torch" Brand Capsules are: Purity and high quality of their ingredients, accuracy of dosage, uniformity of size and shape, flexibility, smooth and brilliant finish, good keeping qualities.

They are packed in a modern and distinctive style which is both attractive and convenient.

There is new and profitable business to be done in these lines. "Torch" Brand Capsules show a handsome profit margin—in most cases 50% on return. Full List and Prices will be sent on request.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD.
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.2.



NOW READY FOR ISSUE

THE NEW

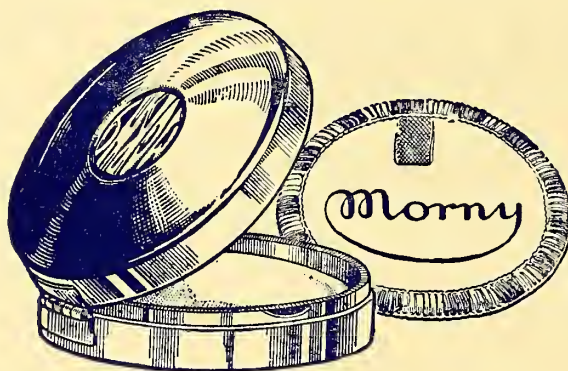
MORNY

COMPACT POWDER

FOR THE COMPLEXION

IN FOUR
PERFUMES

"June Roses"
"Chaminade"
"Fantaisie"
"Mystérieuse"



TINTED

White, Cream,
Deep Cream,
Creamy-Pink,
Natural,
Rose, etc., etc.

Elegant Polished brass hinged-lid flat case (2" diameter)
with diminishing mirror and flat puff, to retail at 2/6 each.
Issued in gold-blocked counter display outers of 6.
Refills to retail at 1/9 each.

SUBJECT TO USUAL TERMS

MORNY COMPLEXION POWDERS ARE REGULARLY USED
BY DISCRIMINATING WOMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Apply for full Price List and Terms to—

MORNY FRÈRES, **6** NEW BURLINGTON
LIMITED, STREET, LONDON, W.1

"The Wigglesworth Way"

invites you to accept a sample of the most distinctive, enticing and artistic pack, in popular-priced Toilet Preparations, you have ever seen.

Ninex Super Hair Tonic

is a splendid formula in a beautiful bottle, perfectly packed.

The Window Trim combines charming artistic colouring and tone with that selling influence which has so long been a feature of our Displays. In conjunction with the low selling price its appeal is irresistible.

"Seeing is believing." It is our confidence in the merit of this line which prompts us to make you this free offer. Send your P.C. now.

WIGGLESWORTH LTD.
WESTHOUGHTON
LANCS.



Personal Contact

THERE is no advertisement in the world so effective as the spoken word. This is true of practically everybody, but how greatly intensified it is when it comes from the lips of a qualified pharmacist! Golden words, in very truth, are those spoken in the pharmacy about an ethical product such as

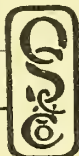
Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

for the customer's impression, gained from reading her favourite paper, is here brought to life with a vividness which in most cases results in a sale. *And is it not SALES and repeated sales, that you are after? Surely.*

OPPENHEIMER, SON & COMPANY LTD.
179 Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

O & S



Three Popular Sellers that Pay for Prominent Display

"Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage.

"OVALTINE" is a line that is never out of season. Its sterling worth as a daily nutrient for nourishing brain, nerves and body is now known in almost every home throughout the Kingdom. Our advertising is ever before the public eye in a highly attractive and dignified form. Take advantage of our bonus terms and a wide variety of high class advertising material is always at your service.

Your present turnover in "Ovaltine" is doubtless excellent. Think how it can be added to by these further good selling lines, which are purely additive business. Link up your window and your counter with our powerful publicity. The results will please you immensely.

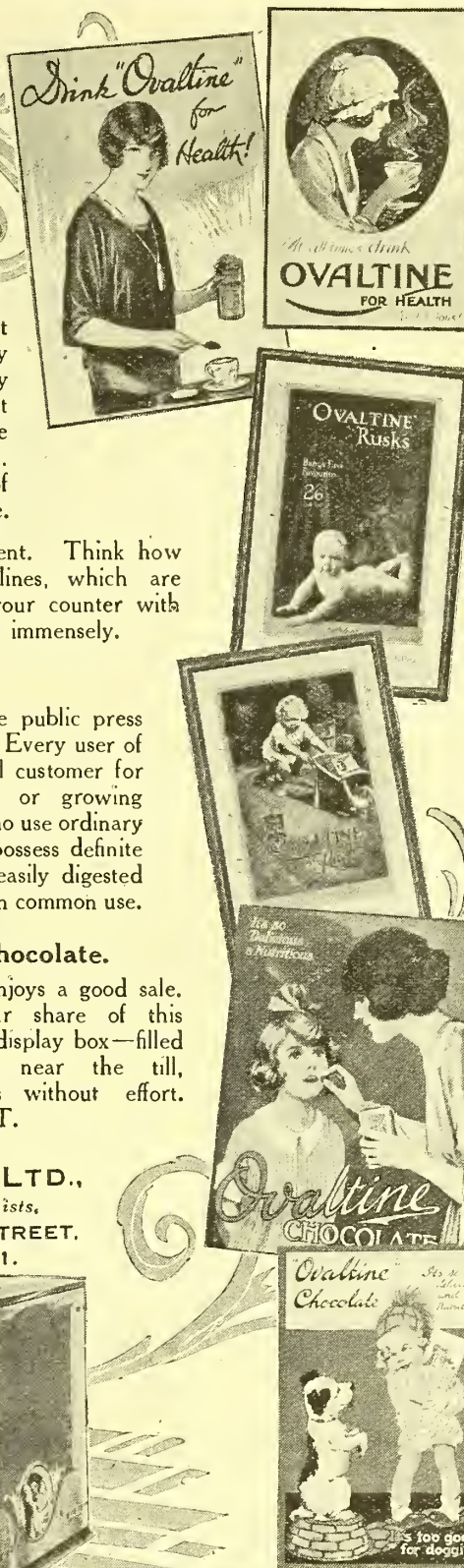
"Ovaltine" Rusks.

"Ovaltine" Rusks are now extensively advertised in the public press and the present excellent demand is rapidly increasing. Every user of delicious "Ovaltine" Tonic Food Beverage is a potential customer for "Ovaltine" Rusks. Mothers with teething infants or growing children, invalids and the aged, in addition to all those who use ordinary rusks or biscuits. Remember that "Ovaltine" Rusks possess definite advantages, inasmuch as they are more palatable, more easily digested and much more nourishing than the usual rusk or biscuit in common use.

"Ovaltine" Chocolate.

"Ovaltine" Chocolate enjoys a good sale. Are you receiving your share of this excellent business. A display box—filled with dummies—placed near the till, will make many sales without effort. TRY IT.

A. WANDER LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
45, COWCROSS STREET,
LONDON, E.C.1.



TRADE MARKS

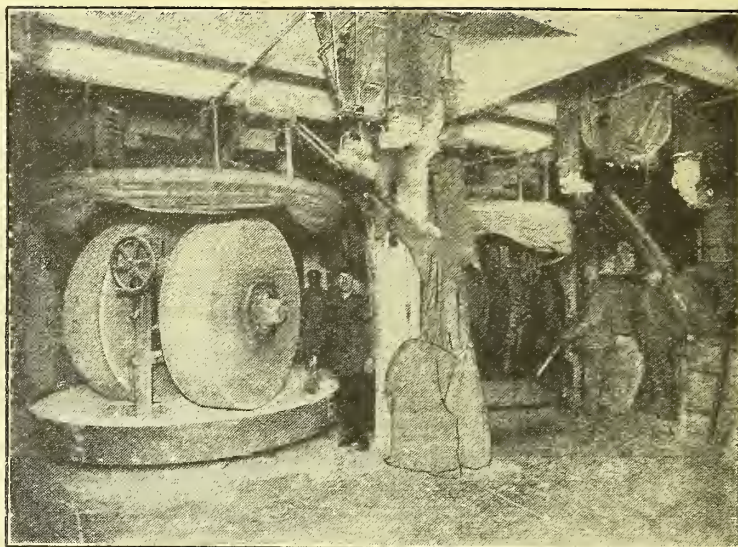
Trade Marks safeguard the manufacturer and also the consumer.

The user of a trade mark has confidence in his products and takes responsibility for them.

The Camel and Tortoise device appears on all "StaffAllenS" labels. It is the Sign of Good Quality.

"StaffAllenS" grind the following:—

GUM ACACIA
ALOES
BELLADONNA LEAVES
BELLADONNA ROOT
CAPSICUM
DIGITALIS LEAVES
GENTIAN ROOT
HENNA LEAVES
JALAP
NUX VOMICA
ORRIS ROOT
RHUBARB
SENNA LEAVES
SOAP
TRAGACANTH
etc., etc.



Edge Runners in "StaffAllenS" Mills

Drugs ground in Britain

EXAMINE one of these powders. Mark well those points which tell of raw material carefully selected and correctly ground.

Note the uniformity of grade and colour. "StaffAllenS" Powdered Drugs are ground in the Company's mills by experienced millers under strict scientific control.

For these reasons you should use "StaffAllenS" Powders in your preparations. Write for samples and prices while you have the matter in mind.

"StaffAllenS"

POWDERED DRUGS

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LIMITED

Manufacturing Chemists

Drug Millers since 1833

Essential Oil Distillers

COWPER STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2

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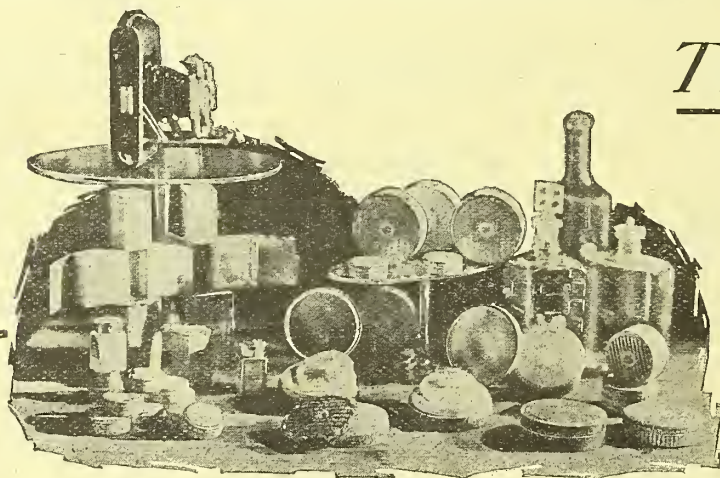
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The Display of Proprietaries

When successfully achieved, is the surest means of establishing a continuity of Sales in any Chemist's Business.

*Chemists wishing to take advantage of our experience,
and the unique service and information we offer,
should communicate with us at this address.*

FREDK. SAGE & COMPANY, LTD.

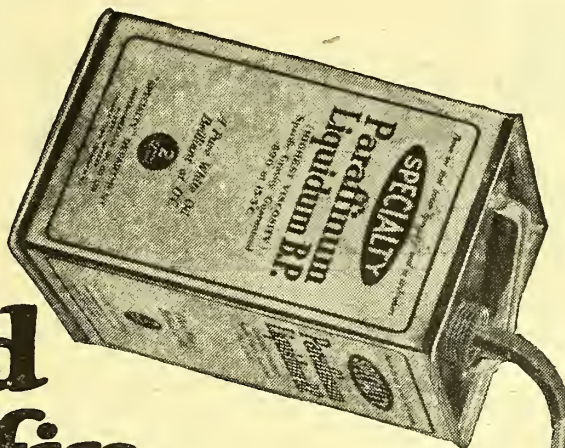
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LONDON, W.C.I.

"Specialty"

.890

Pure Liquid Paraffin B.P.



Sold
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Only.

The Purest Liquid Paraffin— Brilliant at Zero Centigrade

ALL "Specialty" .890 Liquid Paraffin is rigorously tested in our Laboratories to ensure the maintenance of the highest standard of quality.

"Specialty" .890 Liquid Paraffin never varies—is brilliant at zero centigrade and conforms to tests much more stringent than those laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. For these reasons it is by far the most satisfactory to use.

Being the largest importers of White Oils we can quote keenest prices—another reason for buying "Specialty" brand.

A convenient filler is supplied free which makes filling from the "Specialty" Containers simple and clean. It fits both the 5-gallon and 2-gallon Containers.

Send for Samples
and Prices.

"SPECIALTY" DEPT.
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.

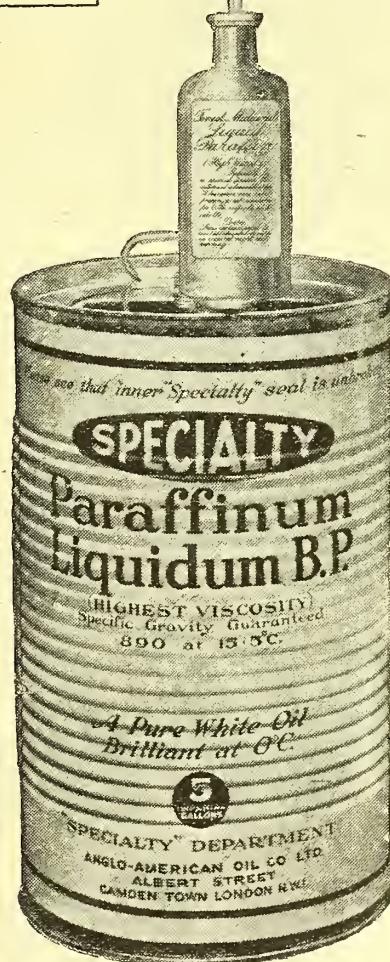
'Semptolia' Works

ALBERT STREET, CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON, N.W. 1.

Telephones
Hampstead 4046 & 4047.

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"Nufinjol, Norwest-London."

D.A.



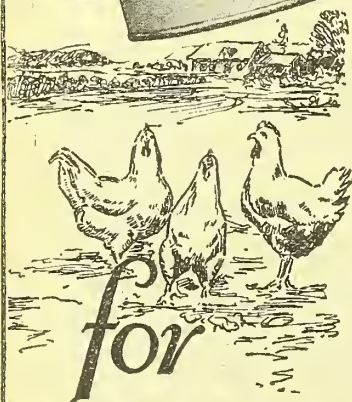
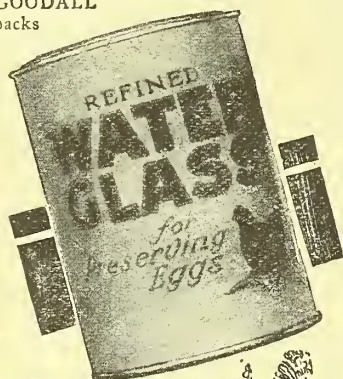
Waterglass

GOODALL'S is the pack that sells

OUR packs of Waterglass are specially made for display and quick sale—the tins and contents are *quality itself*, yet cost you no more than the cheap-looking kinds.

ONE of the
GOODALL
packs

Reserved for
Pharmacists

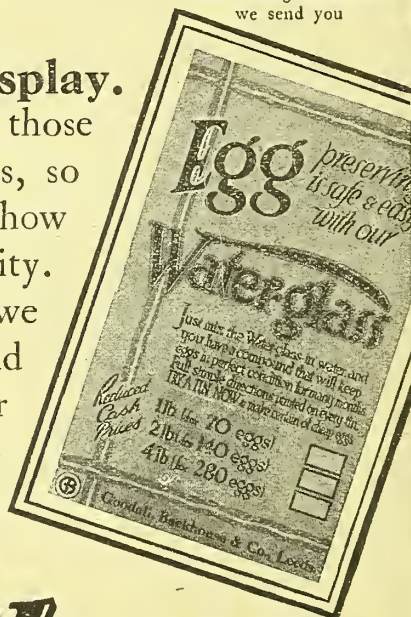


PRICES have been fixed at the lowest level the season is likely to see, so you can place your order or contract now with confidence. Send a card stating your requirements, and the best price possible will be promptly sent you.

Get in an *early* display.

Much of the trade goes to those who make early displays, so we advise making your show at the earliest opportunity. Use the high-class cards we send with every order, and you will sell out two or three times, making profits you never knew there were in Waterglass.

The strong showcard
we send you



Waterglass

let GOODALL'S quote.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. : LEEDS.

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"BOTANY WITHOUT TEARS"

FOR STUDENTS
PREPARING FOR THE QUALIFYING
EXAMINATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES
OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

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A New Book for Students

CONTAINING OVER
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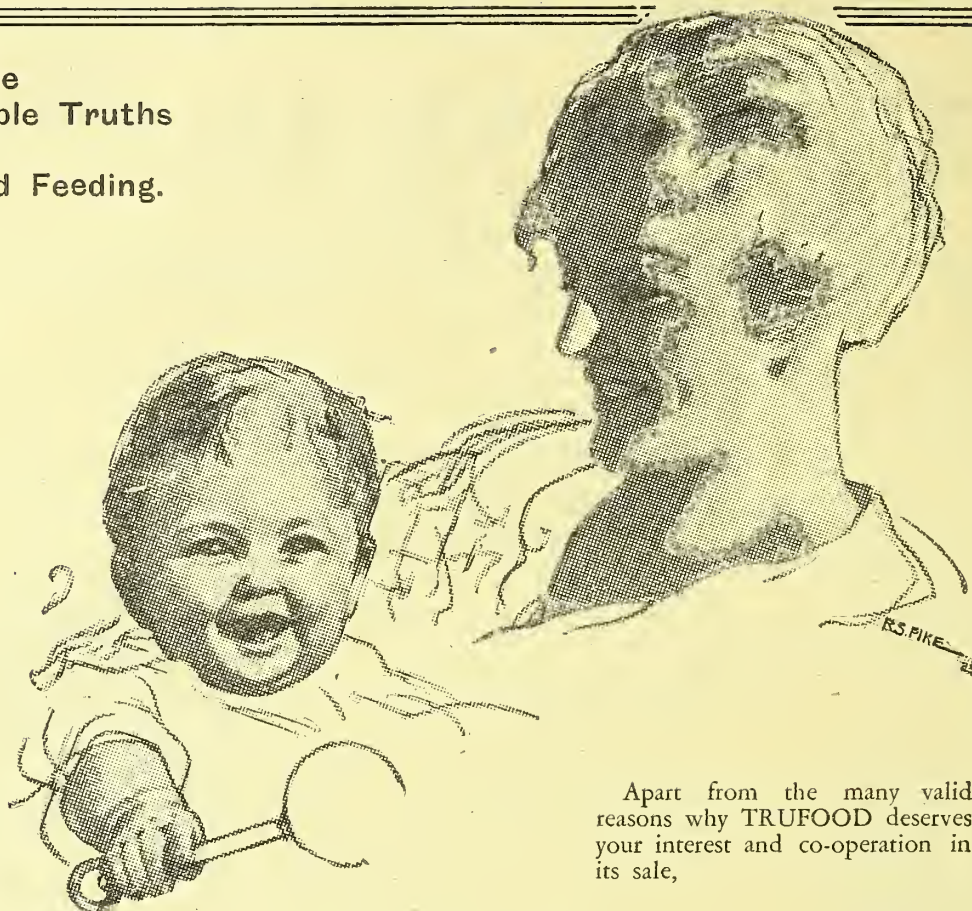


Nature Pictures of Medicinal Plants

A SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS in natural colours was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1924 and attracted much attention on account of their beauty. The plants pictured were Aconitum Napellus, Papaver Somniferum, Conium Maculatum, Atropa Belladonna, Datura Stramonium, Hyoscyamus Niger, Valeriana Officinalis, Digitalis Purpurea. The series is now supplied in an envelope for **2s. 6d.** post free, BUT THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

*A Full List of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Compact Library can be obtained from the
Head Office and all Branches.*

Some
Simple Truths
on
Child Feeding.



Apart from the many valid reasons why TRUFOOD deserves your interest and co-operation in its sale,

*we ask you as a Chemist
to make this simple test:*

Mix two glasses overnight, one of Humanised Trufood, and one of any so-called complete dried milk food. In the morning you will find a layer of fresh cream on top of Trufood. The other food will show a layer of greasy butter fat—often the cause of indigestion and sickness—or there will be other indications that the milk is in an unnatural condition. You will note also that Trufood is free from sediment.

By any other test it can be demonstrated that Humanised Trufood is the only rational alternative to human milk.

N.B.—Watch your stocks. As a result of our wide Publicity Campaign, the demand is daily increasing.

*From
Chemists
only*

your safeguard
and ours

HUMANISED
TRUFOOD

Nearest to Mother's Milk

Maw's



Page

The Hall-mark of the progressive pharmacy is a display of "Meritor" Brushes.

A display of "Meritor" Brushes is fast becoming the hall-mark of the progressive pharmacy, because the progressive pharmacist realises the importance of the idea behind the "Meritor" series—the protection of toilet brush business against outside competition.

Think for a moment of the extent of the toilet-brush market. Practically every member of the community is a possible customer for tooth or dental plate brushes and hair brushes. Most of the adult male population are prospective purchasers of shaving brushes. Nail and bath brushes are an important market in themselves. And all these brushes need replacement from time to time.

Think what the annual turnover in toilet brushes must be. Think also how important it is that you should have at your disposal the means of securing a reasonable proportion of this business and protecting it for yourself.

This is just what the "Meritor" series gives you. It enables you to increase your toilet brush business by supplying you with a complete series of branded toilet brushes of reliable quality and reasonable price, packed and presented in the most effective manner conceivable, and supplied with an attractive range of original advertising material.

"Meritor" brushes protect your toilet brush business because they are supplied only to qualified pharmacists and can only be purchased from them. When you build goodwill for "Meritor" you are building future profits for yourself. The name of "Meritor," the "Meritor" seal, the distinctive "Meritor" carton, in fact the whole idea of the "Meritor" series is virtually the property of the qualified pharmacist.

*Buy "Meritor" Brushes. Display "Meritor"
Brushes. Sell "Meritor" Brushes. It will
pay you both now and in the long run.*

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



GREATEST EVENT IN HISTORY

It is our privilege to announce that success has attended the experiments which have been taking place in our laboratories for a number of years. We regard it as the greatest advance in soap-making since the original invention of transparent soap by Andrew Pears, and have no hesitation in describing it in the terms at the head of this page. The result is a transparent soap of golden hue, the natural colour of its ingredients, refined as they are to the point of crystal purity. We have called it Golden Glory. It is a scented, transparent soap which embraces the best points of every make now on the market. It contains those oils which are now known to be the most beneficial for the complexion, refined to their ultimate purity by the unique Pears' process.

TRADE TERMS

Wholesale price - - - 74/- per gross
Minimum retail price - - - 8d. per tablet

Orders over £4 subject to 2½ per cent. for payment within 30 days from date of invoice, otherwise net. Carriage is paid on orders vale £2 and upwards.

Splendid Special Introductory Offer

To introduce to you Pears' Golden Glory we are giving a bonus of 6s. per gross. The minimum order to secure this bonus is 6 dozen, which carries a bonus of 3s.

In addition—during the period of this offer—we shall allow a cash discount of 2½ per cent. for settlement within 30 days from date of invoice for one gross of Golden Glory, and over.

It will thus be seen that for the purposes of this offer we are reducing our discount terms from £4 to 74s.

This splendid Bonus Offer will only be in operation up to and including March 4th next, when our gigantic advertising commences. Order now and take advantage of the bonus.

GOLDEN GLORY occupies the highest possible pinnacle of Toilet Soap Manufacture and in the light of history is likely to remain enthroned there for the next hundred years.

Pears'

GOLDEN

OF SOAP-MAKING SINCE 1789

We were and are so confident of an enormous demand for Golden Glory that our factories have been working night and day since the early Autumn. We are launching a very remarkable advertising programme on March 4th, and our plans include a coupon offer of unique generosity, in a full front page of the *Daily Mail*, which will immediately bring large numbers of full-profit customers at no cost to those who stock Golden Glory, and without involving them in any degree of trouble. Providing we receive your order at once, we can guarantee you delivery in good time to enable you to participate in an event which will be epoch-making in its results. In Golden Glory the trade will find their opportunity to recover much turnover lost through the activities of certain large bazaars which are selling big quantities of cheap and mostly imported toilet soaps.

Advertising "Golden Glory"

Never before in the proprietary article trade has so comprehensive an Advertising Campaign been undertaken in the interest of a new product. The Campaign will open on March 4th, when full-page and other large advertisements will appear in a very big list of papers which includes all the principal London and Provincial Morning and Evening newspapers, General and Illustrated Weekly Papers, Religious and Women's Papers, Picture Papers, and Monthly Magazines. At the same time, a poster campaign of unusual dimensions and extraordinary interest will be started; as many as seven different subjects of striking beauty and originality will appear simultaneously on the hoardings throughout the kingdom.

In these and other ways, in one week's time, from the start of the campaign, there will scarcely be a man or woman in the kingdom who will not desire to try the new "Golden Glory"; in fact, hundreds of thousands will actually have done so through the unique generosity of our *Special Coupon Offer*, which will inaugurate the campaign on the full front page of the London "*Daily Mail*."

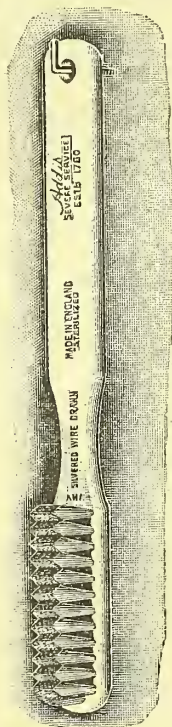
Each tablet of GOLDEN GLORY is wrapped in a handsome pictured wrapper. The one-dozen display box and the three-tablet box will sell Golden Glory on sight. Get your customers to acquire the three-tablet habit.

GLORY

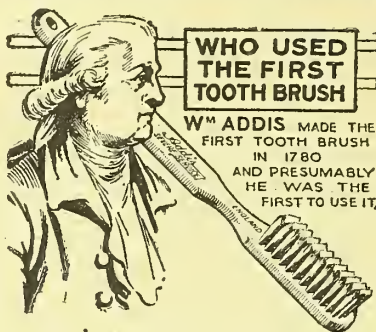
A. & F. PEARS LTD.

*Soapmakers to Their Majesties
The King and Queen.*

71-75 New Oxford St., W.C.1



Made in Very Hard
Unbleached Bristle
for "Severe Service"

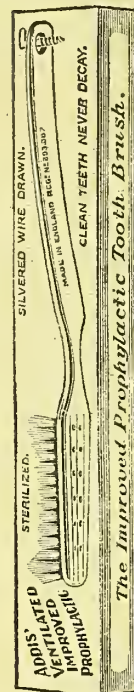


Every *Addis Prophylactic* and "SEVERE SERVICE" tooth brush box bears the following copyright wording:

Manufactured in England and guaranteed by the oldest firm of tooth brush manufacturers in the world.

When you offer your customer one of these he knows you are offering the best obtainable, not just selling for profit. At the same time ADDIS brushes give the regulation profit, a full guarantee and confidence to the customer to purchase other goods from you.

ADDIS BRUSH WORKS
HERTFORD, ENGLAND.



Made in
Very Hard
Hard ... Bristles
Medium...
or Soft if required.

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

Meet a need and profit by it

You as a Pharmacist have an instinctive idea of the number of persons who suffer from Piles—but you never offer them a remedy except at their request.

Let our display make the suggestion, and you will be surprised at the resulting demands.



PILOSAN—Best for Piles

Retail at 1/3 per tube.

Trade price 8/- per doz.

with special applicator which enables the medication to be applied to the seat of the trouble.

Entirely distinctive in pack, attracting immediate attention and making a subtle suggestion which is too difficult for the spoken word.

Particulars on application of other styles, suitable for Chemists own name. Special packings for Export—prices on request.

Ayrton's Progress

is a Topic in Pharmaceutical Circles.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., Ltd.

34 Hanover St.

LIVERPOOL



A Big Thing For 1926

1925 A RECORD
YEAR. SALES
INCREASED 100%.
1926 PROMISES
TO BEAT THIS.

JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH

three of the worst
months of the year
for weather, but three
of the best for
"GRIPS." Feature
them in your window
shows and reap your
winter harvest.

That—briefly—sums up the proud position of
"GRIPS" FIRST-AID PASTILLES.
Orders are simply pouring in: the Mother
Country and her Colonies are clamouring
for these famous pastilles.

"GRIPS" FIRST-AID PASTILLES
are the "big thing" of the trade. Make
them your "big thing," day in, day out.
They don't need pushing, just let the public
know you sell them. Their popularity and
reputation will do the rest.

Liberal trade terms, good publicity and ever-
increasing demand.

Distributing Agents to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trades:—
THOS. CHRISTY & Co. 4/12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

GRIPS

FIRST-AID PASTILLES

Made by LIGHTBOWNS of ACCRINGTON



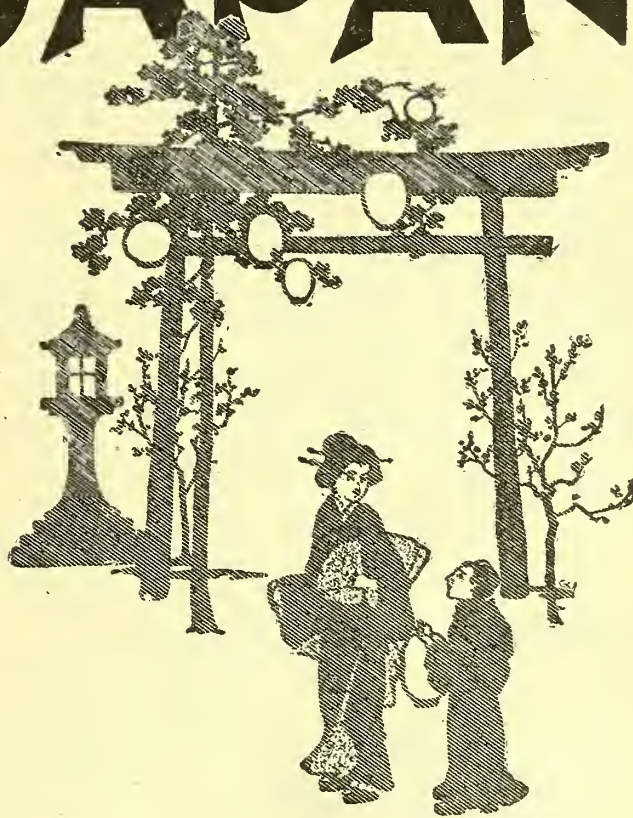
"DISTOL"

LILY of JAPAN

Economy

"Distol" Lily of Japan will stand considerable dilution with aqua dest, without loss of odour-strength. A rich and fragrant perfume of the popular oriental type results, at a total cost (if genuine S.V.R. is used) of 14/8 per pint, only.

Ask for samples of perfumes made from this and any other five "Distol" Ottos



THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
 & Bardsley House, London, N.1
 ESTABLISHED 1797.

B/198

COPYRIGHT

Mysore Government Distilled Sandalwood Oil.

We emphatically deny a statement circulated in several European countries suggesting that the Mysore Government Distilleries of Sandalwood are about to be discontinued.

On the contrary, not only is nothing of that sort in contemplation, but the Factories, both at Mysore and Bangalore, are working their full capacity. The Distilleries are producing oil satisfying all the Pharmacopœiæ of the world, and the fact that in the last two years the sales have exceeded all previous records is sufficient evidence of the satisfaction afforded by the quality.

Solely with the object of saving the duty when importing the oil into the United States of America, the Mysore Government have arranged for its distillation from their wood in that country, and exclusively for consumption therein, the sales being controlled by their own representatives at New York, Messrs. Cox, Aspden & Fletcher, Inc.

The Bangalore and Mysore Works will, as hitherto, supply the needs of the rest of the world.

Sole European Distributors :

ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.

"Perfume House," 6, 7 & 8 BEAUCHAMP STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone: HOLBORN 2499, 6214, 6215 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "EKDUM, LONDON."

Dorin L. 41 Charterhouse Sq., E.C.1

are advertising to the Public

"ROUGE BRUNETTE"

(P.A.T.A.)

"UN AIR DE PARIS"

"CREME ECLALYS"

(Offering Free Samples).

Our discounts leave you a liberal profit.
Prepare your stock to answer the demand.

Delivery from Stock.

Telephone : Central 1954

PASTA MACK

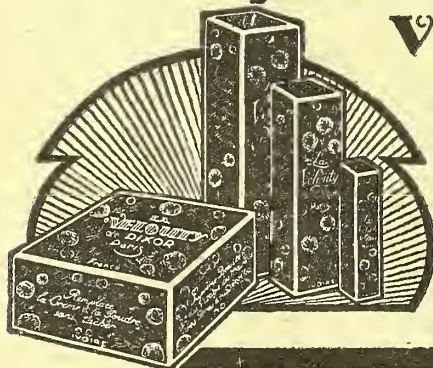
A delightful necessity for bath and Toilet use

Beautifies the complexion, softens the water, and yields a delicious perfume to the skin, to which it imparts a snowy whiteness.

"PASTA MACK" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers, in 2/- and 3/6 boxes. 3/6 size, 28/- per doz. boxes (each containing 8 large tablets), 2/- size, 16/- doz. boxes (each containing 8 small tablets). Wholesale:

WM. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile St., City Road, London, N.1

Makers : H. MACK SUCCRS., Ulm o/D.



VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS .. COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION

Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead

Prices :—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	"	3/-
Large "	14/- "	"	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	"	6d.

Made in three shades : WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents :
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1



Stimulating the demand for the famous EAU de COLOGNE used over 200 years ago.

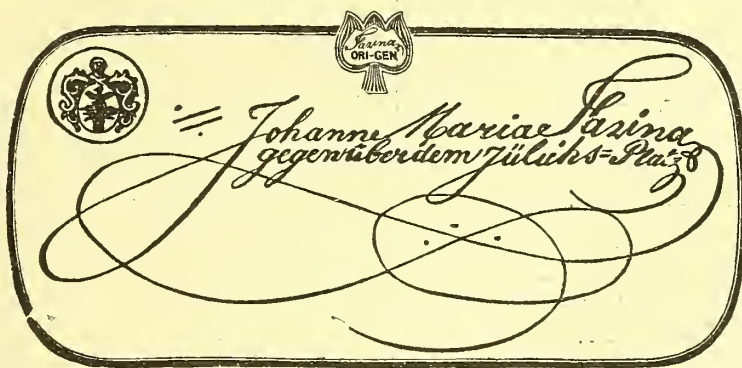
The attractive advertisements now appearing for the Original and Genuine Eau de Cologne are enlarging by leaps and bounds the already wide circle of discriminating users.

These announcements continue to inform consumers of the wholesale pirating of the famous Farina label and of the necessity to look for the ORI-GEN seal on every label as a means of identifying the genuine article.

To sell the Original and Genuine Eau de Cologne is to satisfy customers and get repeat orders.

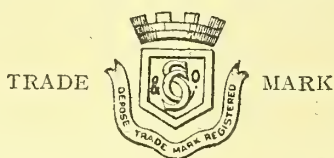
Remember this famous brand has been used by every Royal Court in Europe and all classes for over 200 years.

Original & Genuine EAU de COLOGNE ESTABLISHED 1709.



If you are not stocking, send to-day for full particulars of lowest terms, etc., showing a handsome profit, to

BLACKALLER & PLEASANCE
15 ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1



AN
"All-the-Year-Round"
LINE.

Spurway's

LEMON CREAM

FOR THE HANDS.

A non-greasy cream which has a wonderful effect in softening and whitening the hands.

*A Valuable Preventative
of Chilblains.*

It is exquisitely perfumed and leaves a delightful aroma on the hands.

Artistically packed in dainty 4-oz. frosted bottles, fitted with glass-top corks.

1 doz. lots - 12/- per doz.
3 " " - 11/- " "

*Handsome show-cards sent with
each consignment.*

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

**89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.**

**CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS,**

**LEIPSIC NEW YORK
KINGSTON (ONTARIO)**

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372,

THE STANDARD

D & O
BRAND

OF QUALITY

AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

**GENUINE AMERICAN
PEPPERMINT OIL**

*Natural : finest single distilled. Prismenhta : re-distilled.
Supermenhta : rectified.*

OILS OF NUTMEG, COPAIBA, SASSAFRAS,
CEDARWOOD, SPEARMINT, WORMSEED.
BAISAMS: PERU, COPAIBA, TOLU.

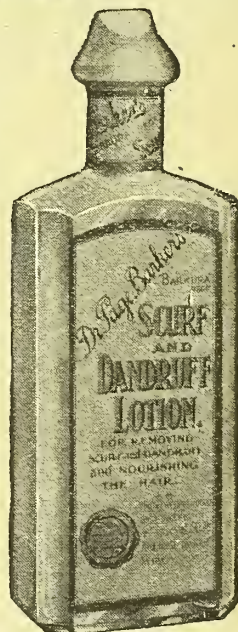
Dodge & Olcott Co.
20 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

'Phone: Royal 3102/3. Wires: "Egdarf, Fen, London."

Head Office : 87 Fulton St., New York.

Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

THE specific recognised throughout the Trade as the one genuine and reliable remover of Scurf and Dandruff. Every bottle carries a guarantee. 18/- per dozen, retail at 2/6. With an order of three dozen you get a free bonus of three 2/6 bottles, also an attractive showstand. Smart show matter. Leaflets with your own name.



**THOS. CHRISTY
& CO.**

**4, Old Swan Lane,
Upper Thames St.,
E.C.4.**

Please
get your
supplies of
AMAMI
SHAMPOOS

from
P.A.T.A.
WHOLESALE

They allow just
the same bonus

10%

on Six Dozen
6d Shampoos

Make a window or
counter show—the
rapidity of sale will
astonish you

AMAMI
11 Broad Street
London, W.C.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	{ 13/6 22/6	1/6 2/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	{ 18/- 31/6	2/- 3/6
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

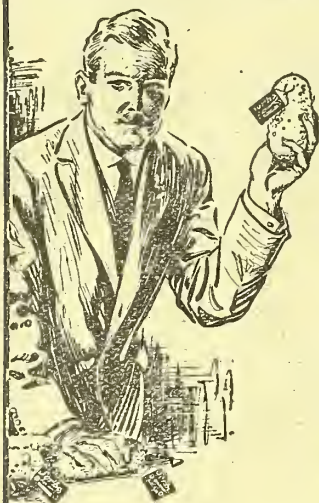
Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	{ 36/- 58/6	4/- 6/6
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. I. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pávon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.



**"Why
not
have a
Sorbo
Sponge,
Madam?"**

SOME people are specially hard on Sponges—they soap them, they leave them in the water, or they let the children tear them apart. For such customers the Sorbo Sponge is a necessity—and for every customer it is a real joy! Chemists all over the country are doing big business with these famous rubber sponges, which do not tear, do not go slimy, stand disinfectants and boiling, and are improved by soap.

Every sponge carries a generous profit on the retail price and is wrapped in a special cellophane wrapper, preventing deterioration of stock.

Stock and sell Sorbo Sponges. They give satisfaction—and one satisfied customer means many recommendations.

SorboSponge

THE MOST ABSORBENT RUBBER SPONGES

Retail prices from 1/3 to 10/6 each.

Some other quick-selling Sorbo Lines

Floating Bath Toys, Bath Mats, Complexion Gloves, Bath Straps, Insoles, Heel Elevators, Massage Pads.

Write for particulars.

SORBO RUBBER SPONGE PRODUCTS,
LTD.

Sorbo Works, Woking, Surrey.

Telegrams: "Sorbo, Woking." Telephone: Woking 966 (2 lines)



BIDWELL BIDWELL & CO LIMITED.

**BIDWELL'S
"GLORIA" and
"PROPHYLACTIC"
TOOTH BRUSHES.**

Also Pure Bristle

HAIR, NAIL and SHAVING BRUSHES.

Highest Class—Gold Medal—Established 1839

GOOD SELLING LINES—

"COMPAGENIC" CASE. Two Hair Brushes fitting into one another, with Comb.

"SHINGLETTIE" HAIR BRUSHES in Satinwood or Ebony.

SMALL ERINOID BRUSH & COMB in leather case for Hand Bags.

BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES in Transparent Tubes.

Factories: AXMINSTER, ENGLAND.

"LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR BLADES.

ALSO
AUTO-
STROP
TYPE



TRADE
WITHIN
THE
EMPIRE

Retails at a less price than any on the Market.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for free samples.

Manufactured by

GEO. H. LAWRENCE, 32 EYRE STREET,
SHEFFIELD.

Phone: 1071 Cent.

Telegrams: "Laurel Sheffield."

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

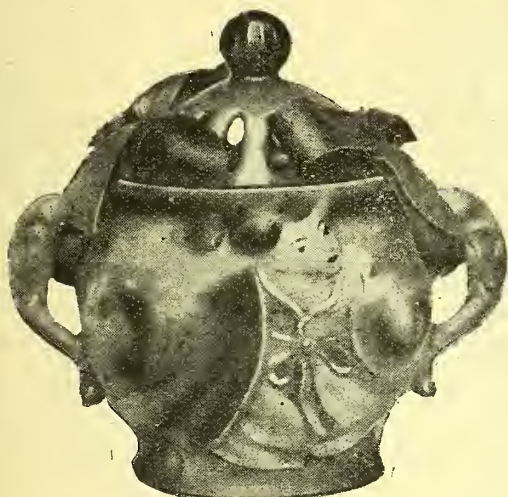
Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

POT POURRI JARS



Filled with delicious
POT POURRI
blended to last for years.

Height of Jar, 4 inches.

Width - - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ASSORTED COLOURS.

Price 24/- per doz.

Ready for despatch from stock.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

PAPIER POUDRÉ

WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS

7½% discount upon orders for 6 doz. **8d. size** (or equivalent in other sizes).

10% " " " 12 doz. 8d. size (" " " ")

2½% for cash on receipt of goods or net cash 30 days.

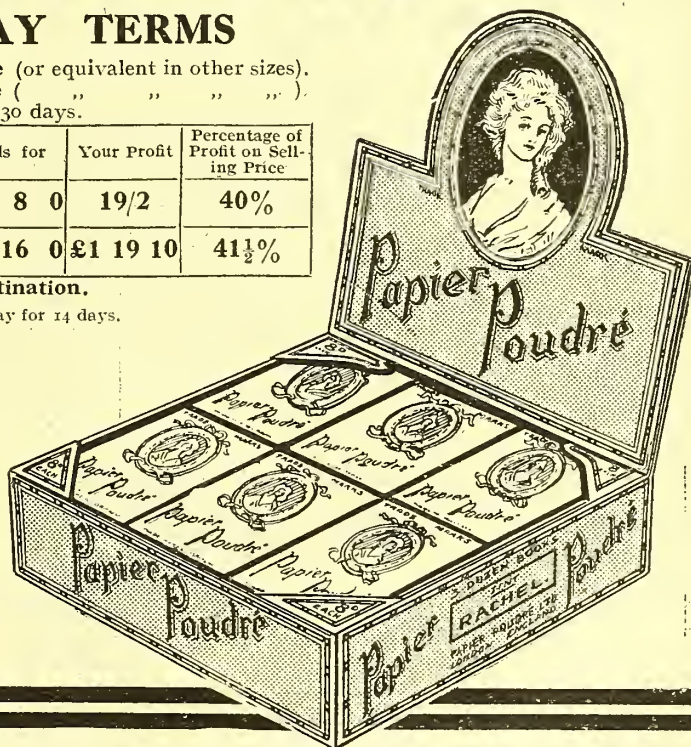
Quantity	Or equivalent in other sizes	Net Cost per doz.	Your Cost	Sells for	Your Profit	Percentage of Profit on Selling Price
6 doz.	8d.P.A.T.A.	4/9½	£1 8 10	£2 8 0	19/2	40%
12doz.	8d.P.A.T.A.	4/8	£2 16 2	£4 16 0	£1 19 10	41½%

Carriage paid to destination.

The above terms are conditional upon a window display for 14 days.
Minimum quantity supplied by Manufacturers
6 doz. 8d. size, or equivalent.

Papier Poudré has been made more attractive—the books have a new and charming cover—there is an attractive 'silent salesman' box for counter display—arresting show bills—and the new terms show even better profits—Papier Poudré is now supplied in three sizes only, 4d., 8d. and 1/4 P.A.T.A. 4 tints in each. WHITE—ROSE—RACHEL and SUNBURN.

PAPIER POUDRÉ LTD.
46 BAKER STREET, W.1





Introducing

Charmian

TOILET PREPARATIONS

Prepared by Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London.

IN introducing this entirely new line, we have been encouraged by the knowledge that despite the large number of Toilet Requisites on the market, there is still room for a complete range of preparations which combine outstanding excellence and attractive appearance with moderate price.

Result of Two Years' Endeavour

Charmian Preparations are the outcome, not alone of the vast knowledge which comes of a great many years experience as Manufacturing Chemists on a large scale, but also of two years' experiment in these particular commodities, and the high degree of excellence attained fully

justifies our entering this highly competitive field. We therefore offer Charmian preparations to Pharmacists confident in the knowledge that the superiority of this series, combined with moderate prices (which are protected) will secure a ready and satisfactory sale.

CHARMIAN SERIES

- Vanishing Cream $\frac{1}{3}$
- Night Cream $\frac{1}{3}$
- Face Powder
- Four Shades $\frac{1}{6}$
- Dental Cream $\frac{1}{3}$
- Bath Crystals $\frac{1}{6}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$



Samples will gladly be sent to any pharmacist on request.

Varied and attractive show material available.

American Hard Rubber Company

More than Seventy years of Comb Manufacture



Trade Mark.

1851====1926



Trade Mark.

WE are proud to point to a continuous experience in the manufacture of hard rubber combs covering a period of nearly three-quarters of a century. It is significant that a comb was one of the first articles of practical utility to be made of hard rubber, and hard rubber comb manufacture began shortly after Goodyear's discovery of the process of hardening rubber by vulcanization in 1851. It is also important to remark that the technique of hard rubber making has undergone constant scientific development during all these years, and no substitute material has ever been produced which can be fairly considered as a successful competitor of hard rubber for this purpose.

The peculiar properties of hard rubber make it the ideal material out of which combs may be made. Its strength, elasticity, and the fine jet black finish which it takes, together with the fact that it is unaffected by ordinary chemical action and atmospheric conditions, are outstanding characteristics of great importance. Hard rubber combs are sanitary because they may be cleansed in warm water. They are reasonably indestructible, non-inflammable and the material itself is absolutely permanent.

Quite naturally, and logically, our long and successful experience in the manufacture of ACE COMBS has imposed upon us those obligations which go with world leadership in any great industry.

American Hard Rubber Co. (Britain) Ltd.
13A Fore Street—London, E.C.2

*Sole Distributing Agents for Ace Combs to Chemists, Hairdressers
and Toilet Houses throughout Great Britain and Ireland:*

PENNEY & CO., Ltd., 16 & 18 Beak Street, Regent Street, W.1

London New York Chicago Paris

A S



1926 will see a big revival in Combs

With the nationwide popularity of bobbed and shingled hair, women are evincing a greater interest than ever in beauty culture. Every woman needs at least two of these smart new ACE combs—one for her dressing table and one for her vanity bag.

Speed your Comb Sales by using this ACE Cabinet

Trade Price of
Cabinet complete
Ten Doz. ACE Combs

(EXCLUDING TEN SAMPLE COMBS)

T
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Cod
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7
315

All Investment Quick, Liberal Profits!

of Ace Combs serves two distinct
the whole range of ten different
silent salesman of high calibre.
of comb in a separate compartment
rate stock record.

lly sealed in a stout transparent
naged through handling. Loss
is completely eliminated and the
size with a surplus of another is
ins those ten sizes of Ace Combs
to be in the greatest demand. It
—combs for children—for grown-
h an Ace Comb cabinet on your
dily upwards with no effort from
y much better Ace Combs are—
ells its own story eloquently and
et to-day—you'll need no other

Ace Comb Cabinet

on.	Retailing at	Total.
Combs	1/3 each	15 0
Combs	1/4 „	16 0
Combs	1/3 „	18 0
Combs	1/4 „	16 0
Combs	1/6 „	18 0
Hair Combs	1/- „	12 0
Hair Combs	1/3 „	15 0
Hair Combs	1/8 „	1 0 0
Hair Combs	1/- „	12 0
Hair Combs	1/3 „	15 0

Total Retail Price £7 17 0



Post this
to-day—

To PENNEY & CO., Ltd.,
16-18 Beak Street, Regent Street, W.1.

Please send us one ACE Cabinet No. 2480, as advertised.

Name.....

Address.....

Terms 2½% 30 days.

£5 : 5 : 0
NETT

American Hard Rubber Company



The new—and better—
method of displaying
ACE Combs

Ace Combs—made by the oldest and largest manufacturers of ebonite-vulcanite in the world—are now available in a handsome sales-compelling Display Cabinet. For a list of Contents and prices see overleaf.

London New York Chicago Paris

An outstanding new introduction
by BOURJOIS

Ashes of Roses

(BOURJOIS—PARIS)

1/- Compact Powder

—it will sell at sight

The dainty cardboard container is a facsimile of the ever popular 1/9 box, and this new size is designed especially at the request of the trade, to meet the increased popular demand.



Ashes of Roses
COMPACT POWDER
is now ready for distribution.

HOW TO ORDER.

Order this new
Ashes of Roses
Compact as No. 1
at 8/- per dozen.

It is supplied in the
same tints as No. 2.

RACHEL	NATURELLE
BLANCHE	MANDARINE
ROSE	ROSETTE BRUNE

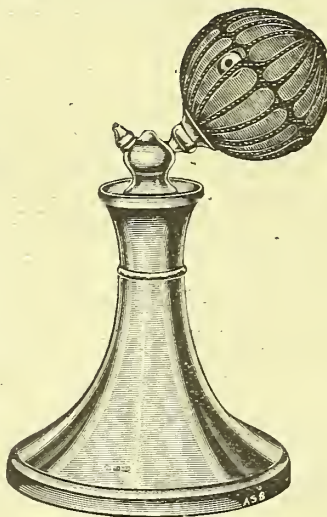
A. BOURJOIS et Cie, Ltd.
London: 4 Water Lane, E.C.4.
Paris. Sydney. Wellington. New York.

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.

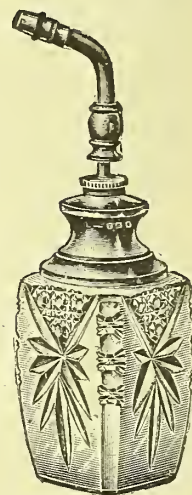
24, 25, 26 Great Hampton Street, BIRMINGHAM



SCENTS,
SCENT
SPRAYS,
TOILET
SETS, &c.

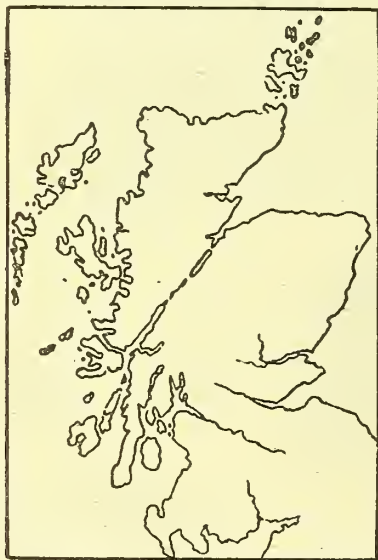


LARGE
SELEC-
TION
ALWAYS
IN
STOCK



SILVER-MOUNTED TOILET GOODS

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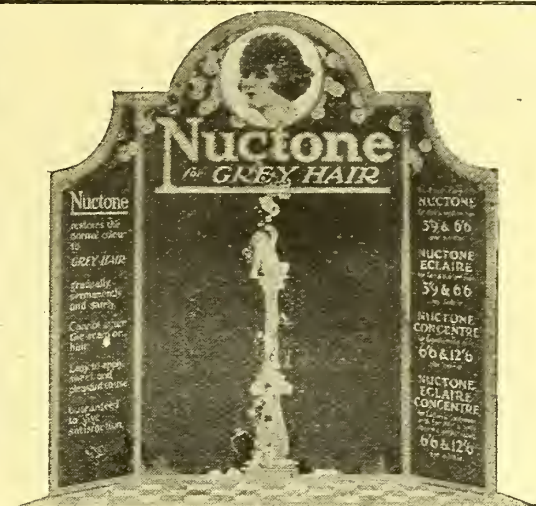
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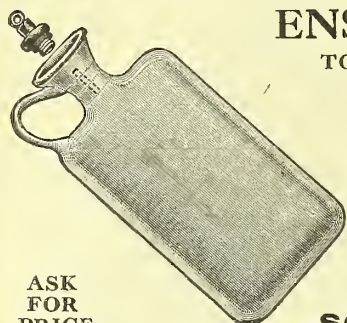
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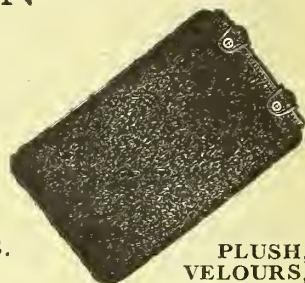
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Tariff, October / December, 1925,
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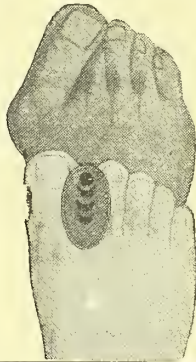
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BOTTLE, TEAT, VALVE AND BRUSH COMPLETE IN BOX.

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have pleasure in introducing a

NEW SANITARY TOWEL

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The Towel is made entirely of Cellulose Wadding, and the pad is exceptionally large, measuring $10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Each dozen is packed in an attractive carton.

Prices: **TRADE - 17/7 per gross**
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Southalls' "CELTEX" Towels can be obtained at any of the Leading Wholesale Houses.

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NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

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Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

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SQUARES
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The ideal **transparent** wrapping **absolutely** harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

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Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
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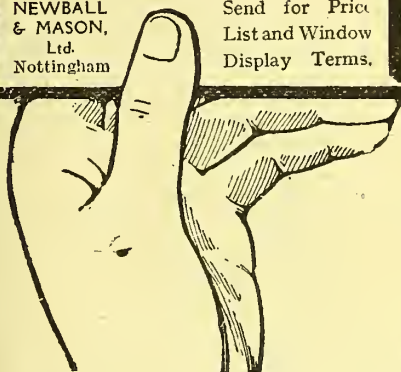
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"Berina" Food

"For Baby's Health
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EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

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GUARANTEED absolutely pure and free from preservatives. Manufactured in a model Factory in ideal surroundings from specially selected barley malt, combined with the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

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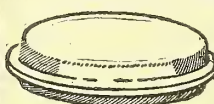
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GREASEPROOF AND POWDER BAGS

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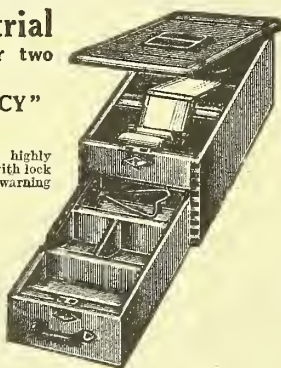
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Get your "Rodine" on best terms. "Rodine" yields a handsome net profit when bought direct. It is the good article with the good profit. "Rodine" is the Rat Poison that pays. See to your stock now.

Write the Maker—

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH.



Cataline prevents and cures inflammatory Diseases in Cattle.

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If not, now is the time to send us your orders.

During this month we are posting 200,000 circulars to 200,000 Farmers and all Live Stock Owners.

Many of these are your customers.

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WHAT CATALINE YOU
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Cases Free. Carriage Paid.

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Stocked by most Wholesale Houses

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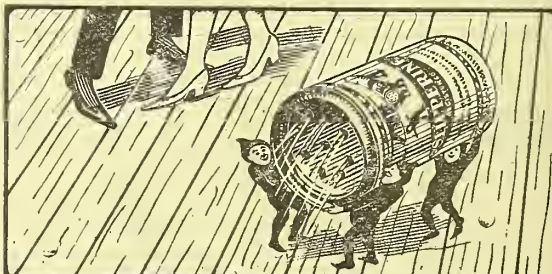
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Are by far the most efficient and economical for destroying sucking Insects in Greenhouse, Garden, Orchard & Field

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Full particulars from:—

J. D. CAMPBELL Nicotine Manufacturer,
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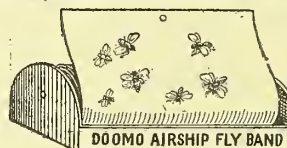
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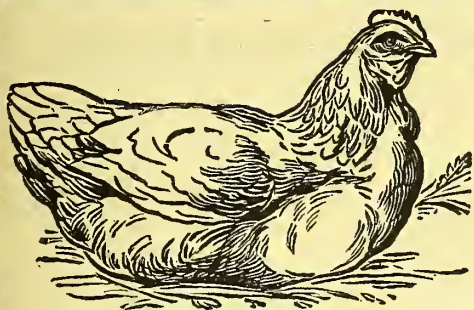
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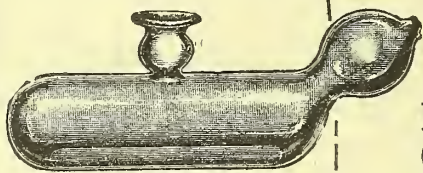
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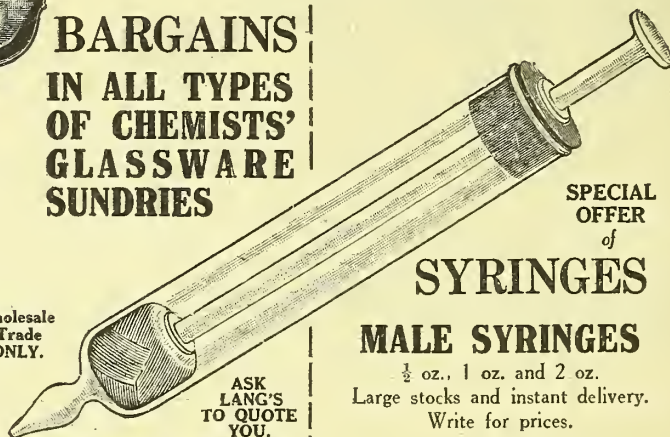
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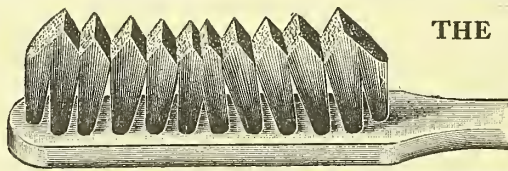
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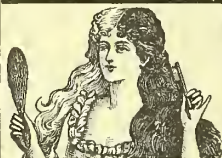


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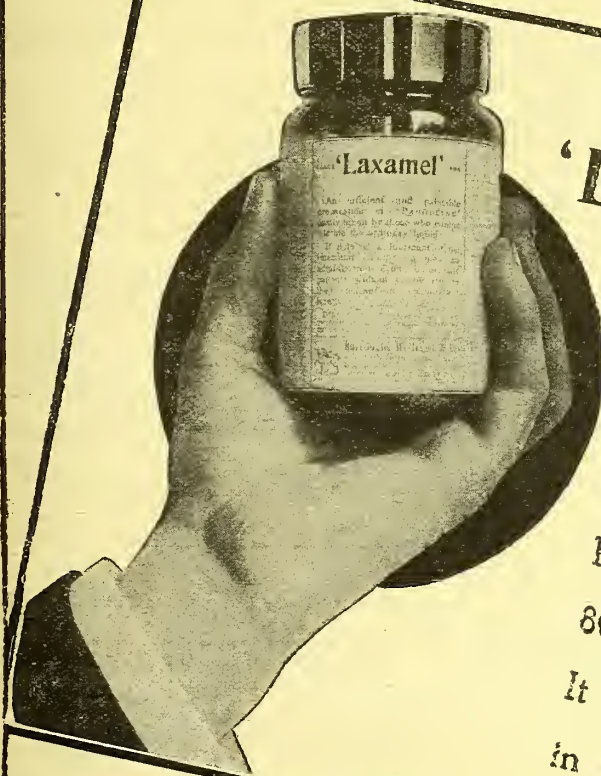
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It is certain yet gentle
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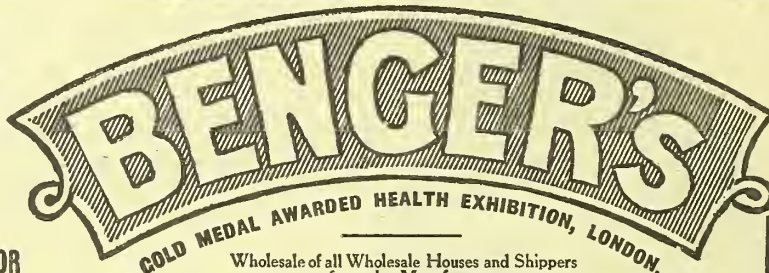
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The prediction of a severe
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we claim we refund the money.

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Good display matter included.

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"Sale of Poisons by Wholesale"

A NEW edition of this useful booklet was published on January 1. This pamphlet, especially compiled for the use of commercial travellers and employees of wholesale houses, has been subject to revision in several particulars, and includes the provisions of the Northern Irish Pharmacy and Poisons Act, which is necessary for those who have dealings with chemists in Northern Ireland. The booklet contains a list of articles included in Part I of the Poisons Schedule, and indications of the "dangerous" drugs for the sale of which more stringent regulations have to be observed. A few blank pages are provided for additional items. The drug traveller who carries this in his pocket has at hand a trustworthy guide in any difficulties which he encounters in the course of his journey. The "Sale of Poisons by Wholesale" is supplied at 1s. each, post free.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Poisonings

At Kilburn, London, N.W., Sidney A. Young, a porter employed at a furniture shop, took butter of antimony from a bottle used in his work, and died later in hospital. An open verdict was recorded.

In Sunderland Infirmary, recently, Isabella Blyth, chemist and druggist, who had been employed as a dispenser in the institution for more than twenty-five years, and had been in indifferent health for some time, was found dead in bed with a bottle beside her, which had contained poison. At the inquest a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

An inquest was held by the Liverpool coroner, on January 12, on the body of an infant named Vann, aged six months. The mother stated in evidence that a doctor had prescribed olive oil to be taken internally, and goose grease and camphorated oil to be rubbed on the chest. The bottles containing the olive oil and camphorated oil were the same size and colour, and had been refilled more than once. The labels had become stained and indistinct. On Saturday she gave the child some camphorated oil in mistake for a dose of olive oil. A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned.

Birmingham

A total of more than £4,000 has been divided among local hospitals as the result of last year's students' carnival.

Complaints of the late delivery of letters in Birmingham have led to the issue of a chart showing that the highest daily postal pressure is between 8.0 and 9.0 p.m.

Among recent contributors to the funds of the Birmingham Citizens' Society are Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd., Mr. W. Albright, and Mr. A. Southall.

Bradford

At Bradford City Police Court, on January 12, Arthur Sutcliffe, bootmaker, Otley Road, was fined 20s. for the sale of a chilblain lotion without holding a licence, contrary to the Medicine Stamp Act, 1802.

Mr. J. W. Mason, photographic sundriesman, Bradford, and Leeds, who for many years has had chemists among his customers, is retiring from business, and is selling off his stock. Mr. Mason is a member of the Bradford City Council, and has been deputy-Lord Mayor. He will take up the presidency of the Bradford Chamber of Trade on January 25.

Leicester

A London contemporary states that Leicester is enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity, and its thrift has reached a record for the past year. It is estimated that over £6,000,000 has been placed to the credit of the industrial population during 1925.

Messrs. Marfitt, Martin and Barker were elected Vice-Presidents at the annual meeting, on January 13, of the Leicester Window Dressers' Association. Sir Charles Higham was unanimously elected President, and Mr. W. Williamson (Young & Sons, chemists) was elected to the committee.

The ladies' Conference committee held a successful whist drive, on January 14, at St. Philip's Hall, when over 200 persons took part. The winners were:—*Ladies*: (1) Mrs. Tailby, (2) Mrs. Oldershaw, (3) Miss E. Harding, (consolation) Miss E. Noone. *Gentlemen*: (1) Mr. Tailby, (2) Mr. E. H. Brittain, (3) Mr. E. B. Jackson, (consolation) Mr. Edwards. *Special prize* (highest score, lady playing gentleman): Mrs. Toon. Raffles were won by Mrs. Tailby and Mr. Cooper.

Liverpool

Mr. J. L. Hirst, President of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, Tithebarn Street, has been suffering from a severe chill, which has prevented him from attending to business.

Two glass cases, labelled "Some Curious Drugs," consisting of shell fish, herbs, nuts and beetles, are exhibited in the window of Boots' Dale Street branch.

A correspondent of an evening paper asks: "I wonder why so many people, when not feeling fit, go to the nearest chemist and follow his advice, instead of visiting a doctor?"

The Merseyside Branch of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists held a most successful hot-pot supper and social evening at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, on January 20. Mr. W. J. Tristram presided.

There are a good many cases of gastric influenza, with severe pains in the head and stomach, the remedy prescribed being to stay in bed and drink plenty of tepid water, not a profitable or a popular idea with the drug trade.

The Liverpool Pharmacy Football Club have drawn a bye in the "mid-week" cup competition, thus passing into the next round of the competition without having to play a match. On January 13 they met and beat to the tune of 4 goals to 2 "Dingle Tramways." The Liverpool School of Pharmacy Club have to meet Bibby's United (next to the League leaders) in their cup-tie match.

Surprise has been caused at the revelation made by Sir William Nott-Bower, a former chief constable of Liverpool, in his memoirs, "Fifty-Two Years a Policeman," that Mrs. Maybrick was supplied with a large quantity of arsenic by a Liverpool chemist. Sir William Nott-Bower says the chemist, who may still be in business in the city, did not make his statement until long after the trial was over. The "Liverpool Post and Mercury" of January 19 devotes considerable space to this disclosure.

Manchester

During an hour's duty last Sunday, one suburban chemist was asked for note-paper, hairpins and a razor strop, none of which he was able to supply.

Two South Manchester chemists have had extensive alterations made in their shops. In one case the latest style of wall showcases, with glass sliding doors, makes a very bright and attractive interior.

The proposal to have a civic week in Manchester is receiving the hearty support of the Manchester Publicity Club, the Retail Traders' Association, the Ship Canal Co., and officials of the Chamber of Commerce.

At Manchester City Police Court, on January 14, Thomas Barrow (47), formerly a commissionaire, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing from Boots, Ltd.; his employers, a handbag and other articles, valued at £23 ls.

Miscellaneous

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—It is announced that the Uxbridge Road entrance to the British Industries Fair will be the more convenient one for quick access to chemicals, drugs, druggists' sundries, scientific and optical instruments, wireless apparatus, foodstuffs and beverages.

UNCUSTOMED SACCHARIN CHARGE.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on January 20, Jacobus S. Jut, a traveller, was remanded on a charge of attempting to evade Customs duties in respect of 448 lb. of saccharin, the treble value and duty on which was stated to be £5,040.

TRADE DESCRIPTION OF BARLEY MEAL.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, recently, a firm of millers was fined £10, with £31 10s. costs, for applying the description "barley meal" to a mixture of barley meal and barley husk. The prosecution was instituted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—His Majesty the King has consented to become patron of the next annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which will be held in London during the week commencing July 19. Earl Balfour, K.G., will deliver the third Messel memorial lecture in the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor of London presiding.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—John K. King & Sons, Ltd., seed merchants, Coggeshall, have applied to the

Essex County Council for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.—Mr. D. B. Collins, High Street, Bidford-on-Avon, has applied to the Warwickshire County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

FIRES.—An outbreak of fire occurred on January 13 at the shop of Mr. Eric Brooks, chemist and druggist, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness. A bottle of acid burst, and the fumes made it impossible for the firemen to breathe. A gas mask was sent for from the fire station, and then the flames were got under control.—On January 18, an outbreak of fire occurred at the warehouse of Mr. R. Duggleby, Ph.C., Driffield. The warehouse was burnt out.

STAFF DINNER.—The annual dinner of Bleasdale, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, York, was held on January 16, Mr. A. Humphreys (chairman of directors) presiding, supported by Mr. T. C. Atkinson (managing director) and Mr. G. A. W. Stockwin (director). Various toasts were proposed, the speakers being Mr. W. Shepherd, Mr. T. C. Atkinson, Mr. G. A. W. Stockwin, Mr. C. Linfoot, and the chairman. During the evening an enjoyable musical programme was given.

THEFT OF POISON.—At Hawarden Sessions, on January 15, a boy, aged eight, was charged with stealing a doctor's emergency case and its contents, including surgical instruments and poisons, valued at £5. The evidence showed that the doctor was on his rounds at the time referred to, and while absent from his motor-car attending a patient the case was stolen. The boy eventually admitted taking it from the car; he accompanied a police officer to a field, and showed him where he had disposed of the poison. The magistrates decided to place the boy under the supervision of the probation officer for six months, and ordered his father to pay £2 2s. compensation to the doctor.

IN THE COURTS.—In Oswestry County Court, on January 12, Mr. R. T. Smith, chemist and druggist, Paut, Rhos, was awarded the sum of £10 10s., with costs, in an action brought by him against Messrs. E. D. Nicholson, company director, W. Negus, solicitor, and E. Davies, labourer, in respect of the cutting down of a hedge and taking possession of a strip of land.—In Salisbury County Court, recently, R. Bowsher, Ltd., Amesbury and Larkhill, were fined £5 for having used the title "chemists" without registering a superintendent with the Pharmaceutical Society.—At Aylesbury Assizes, on January 13, two London men, named George K. Back and J. E. Keen, described respectively as a commercial traveller and a clerk, were charged with attempting to obtain, *inter alia*, money and goods from Mr. F. J. Janes, chemist and druggist, Kingsbury Square, Aylesbury, by false pretences. Back was sentenced to eight months' and King to seven months' imprisonment.

Business Changes

FRESHNEY'S LONDON DRUG STORES have removed from Victoria Street to Old Market Place, Grimsby.

MR. WILLIE BROWN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. W. Newbould, chemist and druggist, 174 Lumb Lane, Bradford, as from February 1.

MR. E. F. LONG, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. W. O. Cromwell, chemist and druggist, 5 Bedford Park Corner, Bedford Park, London, W.4.

MR. T. BELLAMY, Ph.C., Chelmsford and Cricklewood, London, N.W., has acquired the business of Mr. F. Jordan, chemist and druggist, 97c Cranbrook Road, Ilford.

ILKLEY Chamber of Trade has agreed to support a scheme, extending over three years, for advertising the attractions of the district.

THE Brownhills Urban Council has decided to place poison labels on all the bottles of disinfectant which are supplied free by the sanitary department. It was suggested that no disinfectant should be supplied to children under fourteen years of age, but the suggestion has not been adopted.

Scottish News

Brevities

Reports from all quarters state that business continues very quiet, although dispensing is somewhat brisker owing no doubt to the inclement weather.

Mr. James R. Sutherland has opened a pharmacy at Buccleuch Place, Dalkeith. Mr. Sutherland already carries on business as a chemist and druggist at the Station Pharmacy, Eskbank, which is under the management of Mr. J. Ferguson.

Waxing eloquent regarding high costs, a customer in a chemist's shop this week remarked audibly that many chemists' lines were three times the pre-war price. The *C. & D.* index table was handed him, and while other customers were amused the eloquent one was discomfited to read an index figure of 148 for drugs, and 225 for dressings. Apologies followed.

The chemists of Dumfries and Maxwelltown held their annual dance in the Assembly Rooms, Dumfries. About a hundred were present, including members of the medical profession. Bailie Lockerbie and Mr. William Murray were the M.C.s, and the committee which helped them in the arranging of a most successful function were: Miss Fraser, Miss Fergusson, Miss Lockerbie, and Messrs. Johnstone and Sheridan.

Edinburgh

Professor J. Montague F. Drummond, F.R.S.E., Glasgow University, delivered a public lecture on "Some Practical Aspects of Botany" under the auspices of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, on January 15.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club will hold their second whist drive of the season in St. Vincent House on February 10. Members and their friends who intend to be present are requested to make early application for tickets to any member of the committee, or to Mr. W. J. Rosie, 79 Newington Road, who is acting as secretary. Play will commence at 6.30 p.m.

Glasgow

John Knight, Ltd., have removed their Glasgow office to 36 Smith Street, Kinning Park.

Glasgow University students in a fancy dress parade on January 16 raised the sum of £10,385 for local charities.

Margaret Murray Morrison or Macgregor, 100 Montrose Street, Glasgow, was granted a decree of divorce by Lord Morison in the Court of Session, on January 16, against Frank William Spence Cruickshank Macgregor, chemist, 29 Cavendish Vale, Sherwood, Nottingham, for desertion.

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. W. J. Meredith, Ph.C., was returned unopposed to the Tandragee (co. Armagh) Urban Council.

At the recent municipal elections in Northern Ireland, Mr. A. L. Martin was returned unopposed for Portadown Urban Council.

In all but three of the elementary schools in Derry cod-liver oil emulsion is being provided under medical direction for delicate and undernourished children. The dose is two teaspoonfuls on each of five days in the week, and in most cases will be given at roll call.

At a recent meeting of the Monaghan and Cavan Mental Hospital Committee, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the system of central trading through the trade department, and calling upon all local authorities to take immediate action in the matter.

According to a return just published the imports of chemicals, drugs, etc., into the Free State for the ten months ended October 31, 1925, were £931,103, compared with £790,025 in the corresponding period of 1924. The exports for the same period were £16,575 in 1925, and £19,119 in 1924.

Mr. J. E. Connor, M.P.S.I., headed the poll at the election in the North Ward of Newry, on January 15. He was first of seven candidates, six of whom were elected. In the South Ward Mr. Patrick Mallon, Ph.C., was defeated, while in the West Ward Mr. C. S. O'Hare, Ph.C. (vice-chairman of the old Council), tied for the last place with Mr. T. J. Whelan. They drew lots, and Mr. Whelan was successful.

The circumstances of the death of Civic Guard Martin Nagle were investigated at the resumed inquest held by Mr. Kearney, solicitor, Coroner for North Kilkenny, on January 8. The remains had been exhumed, and at the resumed inquest Mr. Ottyl, analyst in the State Laboratory, Dublin, stated that the stomach contained approximately one-ninth of a grain of strychnine. The liver, kidneys, and intestines also contained strychnine. Superintendent Feore stated that the chemists in every district in which the deceased had been stationed had been questioned, and it was stated that he had not obtained strychnine from any of them. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from strychnine poisoning, and that there was no evidence to show when and by whom the strychnine had been administered.

At the Donegal District Court, Mr. Robert S. Chapman, Ph.C., sued Joseph E. Epsey to recover £5, alleged to be due for goods. It was stated that the goods in question were noxious drugs ordered by the defendant's wife, and the defendant alleged that his wife was a physical and mental wreck, in consequence of secret and illegal traffic carried out by the plaintiff. The plaintiff said that, fearing that Mrs. Epsey was becoming a victim to the drug habit, he thought it his duty to acquaint the defendant, and at defendant's request he gave instructions that she was to be supplied with no more drugs. Deciding the case, the justice said that Mr. Chapman acted in a perfectly upright manner in the matter. He told Mr. Shannon, who was then his manager, not to supply Mrs. Epsey with drugs. Mr. Chapman was candid, and Mr. Shannon acted wrongly on the instructions of his employer. He was rather sorry that he could not give a decree; Mr. Chapman was no way to blame, as everything occurred in his absence. Both Mr. Epsey and Mr. Chapman were entirely blameless.

Belfast

At a meeting of the Belfast Chamber of Trade recently, Mr. W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., in the chair, Mr. J. C. Culbert, Ph.C., on behalf of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association, drew attention to the delay in the delivery of English mails in the city. He suggested the secretary should write to the postal authorities and ask that the frequent postal districts be rearranged to ensure an earlier delivery and a later collection. It was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the Business Committee.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (i.e. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Wool Fat Emulsifier.—A process for making emulsions with the aid of the oily and waxy fractions extracted from wool fat with acetone, or their sulphonation products, with the addition of a protective colloid. (Dr. O. Herzog. 244,598.)

Ammonium Bicarbonate.—A process for the manufacture of stable ammonium bicarbonate, consisting in causing the crystallisation of a solution of ammonia continuously saturated with carbon dioxide, in the presence of a substance influencing the surface tension of the solution. (Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik. 244,645.)

Barbituric Acid Compounds.—A process for the manufacture of compounds from CC-substituted barbituric acids and 4-dimethylamino-2,3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolone, consisting in treating the latter with isopropylpropenyl-barbituric acid, or with phenylethyl-barbituric acid, yielding a molecular combination of the two components. (Dr. P. Pfeiffer. 244,035.)

American Notes

By "The Man from London"

MIST. GLYCRRHIZÆ CO.—One of the changes made in revising the text of the United States Pharmacopœia IX is worth particular notice. *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita* (the popular "brown mixture") is now ordered to be made thus: Fluid extract of glycyrrhiza, 120 c.c.; glycerin, 120 c.c. (replacing the pure extract of licorice and syrup); and acacia has been omitted, while other ingredients are the same.

NO SMOKE WITHOUT FIRE.—Being a kind and thoughtful man, Leo Cantor, druggist, of Haverhill, Mass., knowing from past experience how his furnace smoked when first lit for the winter, notified the fire department not to bother about coming to his store if they were told it was on fire. He knew, he said, his furnace would smoke terribly. After ignoring three telephone calls, a bell alarm came in, and the firemen decided to go. Leo's furnace was going all right, and so was the cellar. ("Pharmaceutical Era.")

STANDARDISED PRICES FAVOURED.—The Court of Appeals recently reversed a decision of the Trade Commission in the case of the American Tobacco Company charged with unfair business practices. The Court ruled that the action of the company in refusing to sell to wholesalers who resold contrary to the company's terms was not only right, but tended to promote fairness of trade and the suppression of unfairness in competition. In fact, the whole ruling of the Court gave the impression that it considered price-cutting an unfair method of competition.

AMERICAN PHARMACY IS A PROFESSION, according to the educational research committee of the Commonwealth Fund, after two and a-half years' research into the matter. The report of the committee will be published early in 1926. It opens: "Pharmacy is an ancient and honourable profession. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity," and says further, in evidence to back its findings up, that "the pharmacist buys and sells a wide variety of products, and fills prescriptions and manufactures those products which it is advisable not to purchase." Still further, "he reads the authoritative treatises of his profession; he endeavours to understand and obey the laws of his country; and he continually labours to keep abreast of his profession." The fact, however, remains that the American druggist's sales are divided as follows: Proprietary medicines, 22 per cent.; prescriptions, 8 per cent.; toilet articles, 10 per cent.; soda, 14 per cent.; cigars, 8 per cent.; candy, 5 per cent.; rubber goods, 3 per cent.; other goods, 30 per cent.

THE FORTHCOMING EDITION of the "National Formulary" promises to be a valuable and useful addition to pharmacy generally. Several changes have been made and new preparations added. The formulas are practical and satisfactory generally. Pharmaceutical elegance, physical appearance, and palatability have been considered, and undoubtedly the work will be welcomed by the retail drug trade, as well as by the medical profession. A new departure, says the "Pharmaceutical Era," will be the introduction of a number of dental preparations which, it is hoped, will meet with much favour and stimulate interest in the work. Hypodermic medication has been recognised, and a special chapter devoted to the manufacture of ampules, and sterilising solutions. Under heading of "Ampules" will appear the following: caffeine sodio-benzoate, camphor, emetine hydrochloride, iodine, quinine dichloride, quinine and urea hydrochloride, sodium cacodylate. The popular compound digestive elixir has been reinstated after being officially neglected for ten years. A considerable number of the so-called combination elixirs have been added, among which appear formulas preceded by the word "Elixir": aletris compound, five bromides, buchu, juniper and potassium acetate, catnip and fennel, of chlorides, helonias compound, terpin hydrate and creosote compound, tonga and salicylates. Also, authentic formulas are provided for a number of new preparations for which there appears to be a demand. Sulphonated bitumen has been officially applied to ichthyol.

Colonial and Foreign News

NORWEGIAN SERUM RESEARCH INSTITUTE.—The Rockefeller Foundation has offered the Norwegian Government a sum of 1,085,000 crowns towards the total costs of completion of the work on the projected new institute for serum and vaccine research.

ITALIAN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION.—In the financial year 1923-1924 a total of 44,403,187 litres of alcohol (calculated as 100 per cent.) was produced in 1,734 distilleries in Italy. Of this total, 31,113,076 litres was obtained from residues supplied by sugar refineries, the province of Ferrara heading the list in point of production with 12,767,908 litres, followed by Venice with 6,787,404 litres. During the same period 13,088,644 litres of alcohol was used for industrial purposes, of which 14,360 litres in the manufacture of glycerophosphates, 12,251 litres in the preparation of serums, vaccines and organotherapeutic products, and 306,821 litres in the manufacture of ether and acetic ether. Vinegar was produced in 38 factories, using 728,045 litres of alcohol for an output of 6,755,000 litres of vinegar.

PERUVIAN MEDICINE STAMP DUTY.—To defray the cost of erecting a policlinic, to be attached to the Faculty of Medicine in Lima, the Senate has approved the draft of a law imposing a tax of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported pharmaceutical specialities. In view of the fact that the original value of the article liable to this tax is essentially a trade secret, and would be revealed by the opposition of the stamp besides being liable to vary according to the quantities imported by different dealers, it has been suggested that in place of an *ad valorem* tax a uniform stamp duty of 10 centavos should be levied on all foreign products of this class. The draft proposes to render liable to stamp duty all foreign specialities held by druggists and pharmacists on its passage into law.

JUGO-SLAV POPPY CULTIVATION.—In 1924 a total area of 3,094 hectares was devoted in Southern Jugo-Slavia to the cultivation of the poppy, yielding during the past five years on an average 150,000 kilos of opium and 40,800 kilos of poppy-seed oil per annum. For some years past the growers have tried unsuccessfully to wrest the practical monopoly of the export of both products from Chalom Frères in Salonica, but have been prevented from doing so owing to the lack of capital. Now, with the assistance of the Government, M. G. Hadji-Alexa, director of the Southern Bank in Veles, a town in the centre of the Macedonian poppy cultivation, proposes to form a co-operative association among the growers for the export of opium and poppy-seed oil. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Chamber of Commerce of Skopje arranged an exhibit of Macedonian opium and poppy-seed oil at the recent Fair in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, which attracted considerable attention, particularly in view of the fact that this year the Jugo-Slav opium had a morphine content of 12 to 16 per cent.

PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS IN SIAM.—Japan and Germany probably hold the leading positions in this trade. Many manufacturers in North America and the United Kingdom (says the Canadian "Commercial Intelligence Journal") have followed the mistaken idea that export trade with Asia in this and similar lines is merely a question of an exportable surplus of ordinary Western goods. In reality, it is a question of the manufacture (so far as the native trade at least is concerned) of a number of special lines for Eastern tastes. In cheap cosmetics, face powders and rouge, Japan is still a big supplier, but Germany, who lost this trade during the war, is progressing. Responsible local representation is requisite, with a good distributing organisation. It must also be remembered that goods in Siam are sold on price, not quality. People buy on chops or brands. There is a fair trade in toilet soap, but in considering the consuming market, the great mass of the population must be eliminated as not being able to afford so high priced a product. England is the leader in this line, though a cheap soap manufactured in Java is said to be obtaining fair business. The sale of French goods has increased remarkably owing no doubt to debased currency. Attractive packages, three tablets to a carton, is the usual pack as elsewhere in the East.

Legal Reports

Unsuccessful Appeal.—In the High Court, Dublin, on January 14, Mr. Justice Sullivan and Mr. Justice O'Byrne heard the appeal of Mrs. Kathleen Hartnett, The Crescent, Clontarf, widow of the late Mr. W. J. Hartnett, Ph.C., Kenmare, co. Kerry. Mr. Hartnett, it was stated, died in June 1920, and the widow, with the assistance of her son, carried on the Medical Hall. It was destroyed by bombs in December 1922. Mrs. Hartnett claimed £2,347 compensation, and her application was dismissed by Judge McElligott, the applicant, in his opinion, coming within the operation of Section 9 of the Damage to Property Compensation Act, 1923. If an award could be made, he held that the applicant was entitled to £450 compensation. Evidence having been given, Mr. Justice Sullivan and Mr. Justice O'Byrne affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court judge, with costs.

Injunction Granted.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on January 15, Mr. Justice Lawrence had before him the case of the Mentholatum Co., Ltd., v. J. Langford & Co. Mr. F. E. Bray, for the plaintiffs, said it was a motion for an injunction to restrain infringement of trade-mark and passing off. Mr. Langford, the sole member of the defendant firm, appeared in person. His lordship asked the defendant if he desired to defend the action. Mr. Langford said he could not afford to do so, but he should like to make a statement. His Lordship: I cannot take an unsworn statement from you. If you want to resist, you must enter an appearance and file an affidavit. I will adjourn the matter until Tuesday, and if you want to come to an agreement and submit to a perpetual injunction you can do so by then. On the hearing being resumed on January 19, Mr. Bray said he understood that the defendant was prepared to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and to submit to the relief that was claimed. The defendant agreed. His lordship granted an injunction restraining the defendant, or his servants and agents, from infringing the plaintiffs' registered trade-marks, and from selling, offering for sale, or otherwise disposing of, or advertising for sale, any goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture under or in connection with any name, label, or get-up so closely resembling any name, label, or get-up of the plaintiffs as to be calculated to pass off or enable others to pass off any such goods, and the delivery up of all catalogues, advertisements, labels, jars, tins, cartons, or other matter the use of which would be a breach of the injunction. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

Patent Rights Dispute.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on January 14, 19 and 20, Mr. Justice Romer further heard an action (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 78) brought by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Ltd., Featherstone Buildings, W.C., for an injunction restraining the alleged infringement by the Synthetic Products Co., Ltd., City Road, E.C., of their patent, No. 4,845 of 1915, for a process for the manufacture of acetone and normal butyl alcohol. The defendants contended that the patent was invalid, and counterclaimed for its revocation on the ground that it was obtained in fraud of their rights or the rights of Professor Auguste Fernbach and Mr. Edward Halford Strange, through whom the defendants claimed to be entitled to a beneficial interest. Resuming his opening statement on January 14, Sir Arthur Colefax put in a number of diagrams of bacteriological tests, which, he said, he relied upon as supplying an exclusive answer on the prior user issue as to whether the defendants had got the bacillus that Dr. Weizmann was concerned with. Counsel proceeded to read voluminous correspondence, which he declared showed that throughout Dr. Weizmann, up to June 1912, when he severed his connection with Dr. Perkin's investigations, communicated with the greatest freedom what his experiments were and what results he obtained. He (counsel) also found in this correspondence complete proof that the other side did not know how to ferment maize direct and without a stimulant. They worked on potatoes, and the bacillus

they had was the bacillus of Professor Fernbach and not that of Dr. Weizmann, or X160. At this stage Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., took up the reading of the correspondence, some of which dealt with the taking of samples on the defendants' premises. He said he suspected that the tubes of bacteria deposits at the Bank of England and Woolwich were there because at the beginning of the war the Government were being asked by several people for money to work secret processes with the object of producing acetone and butyl alcohol. If any of those processes were failures, the Government probably thought they would be dropped without being divulged to them, and consequently the bacteria had to be deposited. But it was quite possible that, when produced, the bacteria might be found to be sterile.

Mr. Whitehead, K.C., said he was informed that the defendants made a protest when the samples were taken—a protest as to the way they were taken for the purpose of preservation. Sir Duncan Kerly submitted that the correspondence he was reading demonstrated that the defendants had not got Dr. Weizmann's bacteria, and that, if they knew of it, they never told Dr. Weizmann about it. He would ask the Court to draw the inference from the letters that Dr. Weizmann told all he knew and all he found out down to the breach with Dr. Perkin. If that were not so, it would be necessary to attribute to Dr. Weizmann that he conceived the idea of keeping something back; but no suggestion of that kind could be made with any hope of success. This concluded the opening statement, and the hearing was again adjourned.

THE DEFENDANTS' CASE OUTLINED

When the hearing was resumed, on January 19, Mr. Whitehead, K.C., for the defendants, said they were quite willing that the bacteria deposited by the Government at the Bank of England should be examined. The position with regard to prior user was this: From 1910 onwards the defendants worked with several strains, some of which were isolated in Paris and some at Rainham. X160 was isolated at Rainham and used there, both on potatoes and on maize, and the products were sold. With regard to 251, which was alleged to be an infringement of plaintiffs' patent, it was a lineal descendant of X160 and was isolated from X160, which was also used at King's Lynn, but not nearly to the same extent as at Rainham. In so far as it was used at King's Lynn, 20 tons of maize was acquired, and was left on the premises when the Government took them over. In fact, X160 was not worked on maize at King's Lynn, but only on potatoes. The defendants took the view that X160 and F.B. were merely two different strains of the same species. Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said he could not decide whether he wanted to examine the bacteria at the Bank until he had consulted his experts.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS

Dr. Ballantyne and Sir Frederick Andrewes, pathological chemist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, gave expert evidence for the plaintiffs as to the numerous experiments they had made in the fermentation of potatoes and maize with the bacteria of both sides, and said that in their opinion, on comparing them, they found a substantial identity between the two. The hearing was again adjourned.

When the hearing was continued, on January 20, Sir Arthur Colefax stated that his experts would be glad to have an opportunity of examining the specimens of bacteria deposited at the Bank of England and at Woolwich, and that his instructions were that the Government would consent to that being done. He would also accept the offer of the defendants of a specimen of their original F.B., which was sealed up at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, in 1914. Mr. Whitehead said that Professor Fernbach would go to Paris himself and get it. The examination of the cultures must take a few days, and he suggested that the case should stand over until this had been done. His lordship thought it better that they should go on as far as they could, and said that if it was necessary to recall any of the witnesses, he would allow that to be done.

Dr. C. Weizmann gave evidence that after doing research work at Geneva, he came to Manchester in 1905 as a research student, and was appointed demonstrator there while Professor Perkin was one of the professors of chemistry. In 1909 he graduated as a doctor of science of Manchester University. Prior to 1909 he had studied bacteriology in the Pasteur Institute. At the beginning of 1910 Professor Perkin was engaged in research work for Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and Messrs. Strange & Graham. The object in which the latter were interested was the manufacture of artificial rubber and obtaining rubber from natural products by a process of extraction. In February 1910 he signed a document by which he agreed to act as assistant to Professor Perkin in connection with the technical research work entrusted to him by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and Strange & Graham, he to receive 33 per cent. of the profits resulting. That association with Professor Perkin continued for two years, from February 1910, Professor Perkin himself terminating the arrangement. Witness believed that before the association with Professor Perkin ended, the prospectus of the defendants was issued. Dr. Matthews at some period discovered that rubber could be obtained by the agency of sodium; two applications for patents were filed in March 1910, and he was one of the parties to those applications. So far as his knowledge went, nothing had materialised from those applications. The hearing was again adjourned.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

NASCIO AVELINE & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on all transactions relating to the sale of chemicals, dyes, produce, industrial and other articles, etc. The directors are: N. S. Van Es, 65 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Avenue, London, W.9, and H. E. Aveline, 13 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2.

FEMNIX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of ladies' hairdressers, wig makers, complexion, skin and beauty specialists, perfumers, manicurists, manufacturers of and dealers in hair perfumes, hair washes, spirit lotions, hair restorers, creams, powders, ointments, soaps, etc. R.O.: 26a Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

NUGUM DENTURES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of dentistry in all its branches, to manufacture and deal in artificial teeth and dental appliances and accessories of all kinds, etc. The directors are: P. Horwich, S. Kropman, Dr. H. L. Becker, A. Finburg, and J. Stross. R.O.: 57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

HOMEPA Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in colours, distempers, enamels, paints, and varnishes, carried on by A. Cameron & Sons, Ltd., as the "Homepal Co.," together with the trade-mark No. 447,525. The directors are: A. Cameron and H. A. Cameron. R.O.: 2 Tathan Street, Sunderland.

ELLIOTT (BEDLINGTON) CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists and druggists, dealers in poisons, medicines, ointments, medicinal and non-alcoholic wines, etc. The directors are: J. T. Elliott, Mrs. Ann A. Elliott, and E. Watson. Solicitors: C. D. Forster & Lester, 24 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HOMEX SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and suppliers of chemists' and druggists' sundries, pharmaceutical and surgical goods, chemical and laboratory glass and earthenware, perfumers' and hairdressers' sundries, and general fancy goods, etc. The directors are: J. Knopf and F. J. Timmins. R.O.: 9 Featherstone Buildings, London, W.C.1.

ACTON PILL AND TABLET Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by W. F. Barnes at 10 Denehurst Gardens, Acton, W.3,

as the "Acton Pill Company," and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and druggists, makers of pills, tablets, powders and medicinal preparations, etc. The directors are: W. F. Barnes and J. B. Day-Lewis, M.P.S. R.O.: 10 Denehurst Gardens, Acton, London, W.3.

VARLEY'S INSTANTER GAS Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in all kinds of apparatus, chemicals, materials, and articles suitable for the purpose of exterminating rats, mice and vermin of all kinds, and of guns, projectors, ejectors, and apparatus for or in connection with the ejection, projection, circulation or distribution of poisons, chemicals, fumes and gases, etc. The directors are: R. B. Cooke and H. T. Pope. Solicitors: Colman & Knight, 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1.

GEORGE KING & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £7,500. Objects: To acquire the business, property and premises of E. W. Haines, carried on at 1 and 2 Sycamore Street, Old Street, E.C., and all or any of the assets and liabilities, in particular the recipes and full information as to the processes of manufacturing and the right to manufacture and deal in all kinds of cereal or medicinal preparations known as infants' and invalid foods, patent foods for animals, and all varieties of breakfast and supper foods, to carry on the same and the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The directors are: E. W. Haines, E. Wilson, and Mrs. A. M. Simmonds. R.O.: 1 and 2 Sycamore Street, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The directors announce that a satisfactory response has been received from the shareholders, and that they will, therefore, carry out the arrangements contemplated by the reconstruction scheme. Letters of allotment will be posted this week, and permission has been obtained for dealings in the shares on the Liverpool Stock Exchange immediately thereafter.

MANRIEVE & Co., LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held recently at the London offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd. Mr. D. Weller, who occupied the chair, reported that Mr. Parkin S. Booth had been appointed the liquidator in the voluntary liquidation of the company, and was also the receiver on behalf of the debenture holders. The receiver had sold the business for £1,507 16s. 3d., and there would be a small surplus after paying off the debentures. A resolution was passed confirming the appointment of Mr. Booth as liquidator. The following are among the creditors:—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., £10; John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., £12; W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., £10; Butler & Crispe, £246; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £23; Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., £22; Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, £10; Schweppes, Ltd., £12; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., £55.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRIES, LTD.—A further scheme of reorganisation is foreshadowed by the directors in the report covering twenty-two months to October 31, 1925. In March 1924 the capital was reduced by writing off 15s. per share on 3,659,709 £1 shares to meet depreciation of assets. The directors now state that certain of the investments have been disposed of, enabling the company to discharge its loan to bankers. The principal remaining assets consist of the holding in the Canning Town Glass Works, and the directors have been considering a scheme for the reorganisation of the holdings of British Glass Industries which has for its object the simplification of the position and would give to the shareholders direct interests in the manufacturing company, instead of their present indirect interests. The accounts show a loss for the period of £17,631, after allowing directors' fees (not paid) £4,135, bank interest £15,878, and after crediting £5,813 surplus on taxation adjustment. The directors point out that the adverse balance arises very largely owing to the interest payable to the bankers for approximately eighteen months of the period in respect of loans averaging during such period upwards of £200,000. These loans were fully discharged in June last, and administration expenses have also been very considerably reduced.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 12, Mr. Richard Blair (President) in the chair.

The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. G. A. McLean Lee (Vice-President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Hon. Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. Michael Ryan, Messrs. John Adams, R. E. Campbell, W. Gannon, Fred. Storey, Patrick Brooke-Kelly, Denis J. Nugent, John Smith, James McCormack, and Joseph Gorry.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION

THE PRESIDENT read the following letter from Mr. Victor E. Hanna, 69 and 70 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, dated January 11, and addressed to the Registrar (Miss Grene):—

Having recently sold my retail business to Mr. Ernest J. Evans, I feel the time has now come for me to retire from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, as I am now purely and simply a wholesaler. It is with a feeling of very great regret, and it is no easy matter, that I send in my resignation to the President and Council, for I feel it separates me from many friends engaged in the retail drug trade, for whom I have got the greatest possible respect. Nevertheless, I feel it is the right thing to do. Being co-opted on June 12, 1917, I have remained a member of the Council for eight years, and I shall always look back upon this period of my business career with the greatest possible pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT said the letter came to him as a surprise. He had no idea that Mr. Hanna had been thinking of resigning his membership of the Council. It would be the unanimous wish of the Council that he should retain his seat. It was unanimously decided to request Mr. Hanna to withdraw his resignation, and to continue to sit on the Council, for membership of which he is still eligible.

LETTER FROM THE NORTHERN SOCIETY

MISS E. C. GRENE (Registrar) read the letter with greetings from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 95). This being the first letter received from the Council of the Northern Society, it was decided that it should be inserted in the minutes.

SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS

In reply to a communication submitted from the Royal Sanitary Institute inviting the Council to send delegates to the Imperial Congress in London on July 5, it was decided to reply that it was not convenient to send delegates.

WORLD-WIDE CONGRATULATIONS

A number of letters was read congratulating the Society on the attainment of its Jubilee. Mr. Ed. McCreery Shea Hill, Ph.C., Wingham, Manning River, New South Wales, in the course of his congratulatory letter, said:—

I was an apprentice in No. 12 Grafton Street when the meetings were being held there which ultimately led to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. I claim—perhaps not correctly—to be the youngest Irish pharmaceutical chemist now living who had been employed in any way in a chemist's business seventeen months previous to August 11, 1875, the date of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland). I was not quite fourteen years and five months old when the Act was passed, so that I think the claim which I make will be fully justified. And when I state that I spent the first ten years of my business life in No. 12 Grafton Street, it will easily be conceded that I had very many opportunities for accumulating those memories of the people who were connected with the foundation of our Society, which are now so very old and so very pleasant. However, the object of this note is not to recall the past, but to prove to those now guiding its destinies that memories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and its founders and its early Councillors and first Licentiates are to be found far away from the homeland, and still constitute some of the most cherished memories of a lifetime, and are such that the Society's Jubilee year cannot be

allowed to pass without forwarding to them some few lines of heartiest congratulations. This I do. And in wishing the Society all possible prosperity in its future, I trust that all its Licentiates, and others who may be connected with it, will always have pleasurable recollections of their associations with it, no matter in what parts of the world their lots may afterwards be cast. I trust that there are yet some with you who may remember my name, and who can still conjure up as many happy memories of fifty years ago as I can.

Mr. Hill also notified the deaths of Mr. W. S. Park, Ph.C., who died at Chatswood, near Sydney; Mr. Robert Maxwell, Ph.C., formerly of Bairnsdale, Victoria, N.S.W.; Dr. Joseph Patrick Sexton, Ph.C., late of Tamworth, N.S.W.; Mr. James J. Scott, Ph.C., late of Terang, Victoria; and Mr. J. A. Kay, Ph.C., late of Melbourne. Referring to the late Mr. Park, Mr. Hill said he was one of the very old Dublin chemists, and he could remember taking messages to him from Grafton Street when he was in Checkett's, of Queen Street. He mentioned also that the late Mr. Maxwell was an apprentice in No. 37 Grafton Street, Dublin, with Johnston & Oldham, when he (Mr. Hill) was an apprentice in No. 12. The late Dr. Sexton was registered as a medical practitioner in New South Wales in August 1896. Mr. Hill also notified changes of address of the following:—Mr. Thomas Edward Dixon, Ph.C., to Pharmacy, Dubbo; Mr. Abraham Haynes Leahy, Ph.C., to Pharmacy, 489 High Street, West Maitland, N.S.W.; and Mr. Cecil Finucane, Ph.C., to Pharmacy, Berry, N.S.W. Mr. Frank J. Harpur, Ph.C., Dispenser, Central Prison, Pretoria, South Africa, wrote:—

I hasten to send you my heartiest congratulations on the splendid work carried out by the Society since its inception, and my best wishes for its future prosperity. May it long continue to promote the advancement of pharmacy. I have always worked to uphold the dignity of the profession and prevent our art from falling to the status of trade. For some unknown reason in this Department we have never been recognised as professionals. I have fought this point for the last fifteen years, and at last I am pleased to say have just succeeded in getting qualified dispensers placed in their proper notch amongst the professional grades in the Service. This prison is the largest in the Union, the buildings of which cover over ten acres, and is up to date in every way; but that is not here or there. We find here almost every class of society, from the highest to the lowest—parsons, lawyers, bank managers, and doctors: men who have held high positions in the world—yet I have never known, nor do I believe it is on record, of a pharmaceutical chemist being in prison in this country. When one knows this country, and the temptations that daily assail one in this country, I assure you it speaks volumes for the moral integrity of the men who belong to our profession. Long life to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the men who control and direct its energies.

Letters of congratulation were also received from the following Licentiates of the Society:—Mr. Henry Teeger, Johannesburg; Mr. James B. Doran, Aliwal North, South Africa; Mr. Henry J. Owan, Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Mr. Thomas J. May, Nelson Street, Wallsend, New South Wales; Mr. Cecil Finucane, Queen Street, Berry, N.S.W.; Mr. James A. McKee, Namboul, Queensland; Mr. A. E. Pepper, Duchess, Alberta, Canada; Mr. William Kirkwood, 581 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada; and Mr. Frank Glendenning, Ferome Avenue, New York. Mr. Doran expressed the hope that, in spite of the recent division, the parent Society may long be spared "to go on its way rejoicing."

Mr. May wrote:—All whom I have met in sunny New South Wales keep a very warm corner in their hearts for Lower Mount Street, our old friends in pharmacy, and especially the guide, counsellor, and friend—the Registrar (Mr. Ferrall).

Mr. Finucane wrote:—I hope that now, with the sun of freedom shining on you, your Society will reflect the genius of the wonderful Irish people.

Mr. Pepper wrote:—Unity is the only thing we need to put pharmacy in its right place.

Mr. Kirkwood wrote:—I am doubly proud on this occasion to tell you that the Licensee certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is respected above all others.

THE PRESIDENT said they were very grateful for the remembrance of the Society indicated by these letters. They were pleased to see that their Licentiates were

extending themselves into all parts of the world. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Storey, it was directed that the names of those mentioned in the letter of Mr. Hill as being deceased should be removed from Register.

NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS

The following deaths were notified:—Mr. Robert Telford, Ph.C., late of Banagher, Offaly; Mr. Henry Tohall, chemist and druggist, late of Moy, co. Tyrone, who died on December 19, 1925, aged 89 years; Mr. Francis H. Froedman, Ph.C., late of 19 North Frederick Street and 46 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin; Mr. Wm. Bleakley, Ph.C., late of The Medical Hall, Dundrum, co. Dublin.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:—Mr. F. M. McNulty, Ph.C., from Castle Street, Cahir, to The Medical Hall, 56 William Street, Limerick; Mr. John J. B. Breakey, Ph.C., from College Park Avenue to 121 Malone Avenue, Belfast; Mr. G. H. Miller, Ph.C., from Effra Road, Rathmines, Dublin, to The Windsor Medical Hall, 136 and 138 Lisburn Road, Belfast; Mr. J. Finegan, Ph.C., from 120 Royal Avenue, Belfast, to c/o Messrs. H. Roberts & Co., Via Tomabuoni 17, Florence, Italy.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:—

Mr. James Browne, 9 Victoria Place, Athlone; Mr. John J. Barrett, The Medical Hall, 2 Dublin Street, Carlow; Mr. Frederick H. McCullough, Harryville, P.O., Ballymena; Mr. Philip McAuliffe, The Fermoy Medical Hall, Patrick Street, Fermoy; Mr. D. L. Thornton, 17 Halliday's Road, Belfast; and Mr. Thomas J. Murphy, Burleigh House, Castlebar.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Reports from the following committees were adopted:—The Law Committee, the House Committee, the Certificates and Declarations Committee, and the School Committee.

NORTHERN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY REGISTRATION

Mr. SMITH said he understood that several members of the Council had already applied to be registered in the Northern Pharmaceutical Society. He was sure it would be of interest if they knew the procedure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Not only have I applied, but I am registered.

Mr. STOREY explained that the procedure as regards Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was that they should apply to be registered and pay a fee of five shillings.

The VICE-PRESIDENT stated that he had written stating that he desired to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under the Northern Ireland Act, and had enclosed a postal order for five shillings, which, he understood, was the fee required.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

Mr. BROOKE-KELLY presented a report of the proceedings of the International Conference at Brussels, which he had attended as a delegate. The report has been already published.

Mr. STOREY proposed and the VICE-PRESIDENT seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Brooke-Kelly; and it was passed unanimously.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

A vote of thanks was passed to the Intermediate Education Board for having given the loan of desks for the last Preliminary examination; and a vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Victor E. Hanna for having collected and returned the desks.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The following were elected to membership:—Mr. T. W. Campion, Ph.C., 1 Commercial Buildings, Clontarf, Dublin; Mr. T. W. Quirke, Ph.C., Main Street, Ballinasloe; Mr. F. J. Brennan, Ph.C., 31 Baggot Street, Dublin; and Mr. R. Carney, Ph.C., Main Street,

Ballaghadercen. The following were nominated for membership:—Mr. A. Pitt, Ph.C., 43 The Quay, Waterford; Mr. E. J. Evans, Ph.C., 24 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines; and Mr. J. B. Cronin, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Rathmore, co. Kerry.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL POISONS AND PATENT MEDICINES

Mr. GORRY drew attention to the circumstances under which licences were granted by the County Councils for the sale of agricultural poisons, and also to the sale of patent medicines by others than pharmaceutical chemists or druggists. It was stated that the Council had under consideration the matter of those poisons licences in view of the proposed pharmacy legislation in the Free State.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Matthew McDonald, Donegall Street, Belfast, pharmaceutical chemist.—In the Ulster Bankruptcy Court, on January 15, this matter came before the Court for the annulment of the adjudication. Mr. C. Macaulay, solicitor, read the registrar's report, which stated that the debts due to creditors, proved and admitted, wherein composition was payable, amounted to £2,639 2s. 8d. gross, and £1,707 13s. 3d. net, of which the bankrupt paid composition amounting to £170 15s. 4d. His lordship made an order annulling adjudication.

Re Nathan Ramsay, perfumier, 64a Brixton Road, London, S.W.—This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on January 12 for public examination upon accounts showing liabilities £725, against assets valued at £150 (*C. & D.*, December 5, 1925, p. 782). In reply to questions, the debtor said that for a time the business just paid its way. Mr. Vasey died in June 1925, leaving witness with the debts of the partnership; he thereafter had no means of livelihood except the perfumery business, from which he drew about 35s. a week for his living expenses. He attributed his failure to bad trade in the perfumery business and lack of remunerative employment in his profession during the last two years. The examination was concluded.

Re Philip Daley, Market Place, Stanhope-in-Weardale, chemist.—The statement of affairs shows liabilities £1,411 2s. 7d., with assets estimated at £370 5s. net. The debtor attributes his failure to giving too much for the business and to bad trade. It appears that in May 1923 he bought premises from the late proprietor, together with the business, paying £1,000 for the property, £150 for goodwill, and £750 for stock-in-trade. To enable him to complete the matter, he borrowed from a building society and obtained the additional cash by borrowing from his bankers. He carried on the business until October last, when he contracted to sell it for £380 to a limited company, the purchase price to be paid by monthly instalments of £63 6s. 8d., the first instalment to be paid on November 30 to a firm of accountants, who were endeavouring to arrange a composition of 10s. in the £. The proposed composition did not succeed, and the petition was filed. The debtor is now working as an assistant in the business, and has let the premises to the company at a rental of £50 per annum. There are liabilities to two moneylenders amounting to £106. The following are among the creditors:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £15; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £30; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £21; J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., £15; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £70; Kodak, Ltd., £25; Thomas Swales, £10; United Drug Co., Ltd., £60; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £14; T. Waide & Sons, Ltd., £11; Whittaker & Co., £10.—The public examination was commenced on January 19 at Durham, and was adjourned.

NEW DUTCH PHARMACOPŒIA.—The first proof of the new, fifth, edition of the Netherlands Pharmacopœia is now being submitted to certain interested parties for a final criticism, the Pharmacopœia Commission having terminated its labours. The drafts of a number of monographs were published in the *C. & D.*, I, 1924, p. 45, 84; II, 1924, p. 305, based on reports issued by the Dutch Pharmacopœia Commission, of which Professor D. L. van Itallie is the President.

Festivities

Sangers' Dance

A SUCCESSFUL dance, arranged by the Sangers' Social Club, 258 Euston Road, London, in aid of the University College Hospital, Gower Street, took place on January 6 at the Prince of Wales Baths, North London. The tickets, of which 490 were sold, had lucky numbers, prizes for these being drawn during the interval, and were presented, along with those for spot dances, to the winners by Mrs. Ernest Sanger.

Glasgow Chemists' Whist Drive

THE Glasgow Pharmacy Clubs held a whist drive at 165 Hill Street, on January 12. Prizes presented by Mrs. James Crombie were awarded as follows:—*Ladies*, Mrs. Aikman, Miss Jeffrey, Miss Whitelaw; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Neil Jeffrey, Miss K. McLean (playing as gentleman), Mr. Erantz. Miss McCallum handed the prizes to the winners. After tea, songs were rendered by Miss Scott and Mr. Dickson, and several readings were given by Miss Brown. Miss Alexander acted as accompanist.

Birkenhead Ladies' Night

THE Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association held their third annual ladies' night on January 14 at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool. About fifty guests were present, including the President (Mr. W. G. Snow), the President of the Liverpool Association (Mr. J. L. Hirst), the President of Wallasey Association (Mr. L. G. Walton), and representatives of some of the Liverpool wholesale houses. At the conclusion of an excellent dinner some local artists gave an entertaining programme.

Whist Drive at Bradford

THE Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held their annual whist drive and dance at the Parade Café, North Parade, on January 13. There was a record attendance, and eighty-seven people took part in the whist drive. The prizes, given by several wholesale houses, were won by the following: *Ladies*, Miss Fleming, Mrs. A. T. Bailes; *Gentlemen*, Mr. Kendal Jackson, Miss Harbisher (playing as gentleman). After supper, Mr. Frederick Foster (President) welcomed the visitors, and introduced the new secretary, Mr. L. W. Brown. The prizes were presented by the President, who was assisted by his daughter, Miss Foster. During the evening there was a "hidden treasure" hunt, Mr. Pinlott and Mr. Fysh being the winners of the prizes. Dancing commenced at 9.30, continuing until 11.45 p.m. The master of ceremony for whist was Mr. J. R. Cross.

Whist Drive at Manchester

THE annual whist drive and dance in connection with the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association took place at the Midland Hotel on January 13. A reception was held by the President (Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P.) and Mrs. Bates, at which over 100 guests were received. Dancing commenced in the small ballroom, almost simultaneously with the whist drive, and about fifty of the guests played nineteen hands at cards, Mr. E. H. Simmons acting as an efficient M.C. About 10 p.m. an excellent supper was served, and afterwards the whole of the party assembled in the ballroom, where the President distributed the handsome prizes to the prize-winners in the whist drive as follows:—*Ladies*: Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. R. G. Edwards, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Sprott. *Gentlemen*: Mr. John Cleworth, Mr. W. I. Scholes, Mr. S. Oddy. The prizes were given by the President (Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P.), J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., S. Maw, Son & Sons, and Mr. A. J. Pidd. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. E. H. Simmons to the donors.

An Adventurous Occasion

THERE had been a succession of blizzards all day, and by the evening snow wreaths were deep and abundant. Some of us (whose habitats are in the wilds of Surrey, Essex or Middlesex) were perforce compelled to remain by the domestic hearth, for we found frozen pipes in the household and frozen radiators in the garage. But comparatively few were daunted, even by the meteorological

drawbacks, for it was a point of honour not to let the Women Pharmacists' Association down; and the high place in pharmaceutical esteem that the feminine branch has attained was shown by the fact that nearly 200 were present at the dance in the Portman Rooms on that awful Thursday night of January 14. Moreover, many of high importance in pharmacy had braved the elements to do honour to the popular President (Mrs. Irvine) and her painstaking committee. Among the intrepid were Sir William and Lady Glyn-Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Skinner (directly representing the official body), Mr. J. P. Ellerington (President of the Western Pharmacists' Association), and a large contingent of Westerners (including Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. F. A. Noble, Miss Dora Noble, Mr. C. G. Bonner and Miss Bonner, and Mr. W. B. Falding), Mr. J. T. Walters (President of the Northern Association) and Mrs. Walters (with quite a large following of Northerners), Mr. W. A. Abbott (clerk to the Middlesex Insurance Committee) and Miss Abbott, and Dr. Walter P. Kennedy (of Edinburgh). Among the many lady pharmacists supporting their President were Mrs. Freke, Miss Agnes Borrowman, Miss Elsie Hooper, Miss R. Sproule, Miss C. Hodgkinson, Miss Anstey, and the indefatigable secretary, Miss Dennis Hayes. We likewise observed, among many others, Mr. J. W. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chalmers, Mr. F. Royle, Miss Tocher, Miss Browne, Mrs. H. A. Watson and Miss Watson. Things went with a swing from start to finish, thanks mainly to the experienced guidance of Mr. Peter Irvine (as M.C.) and the untiring energy of Miss Dennis Hayes and the committee. Special features were spot dances (prize-winners (1) Miss Noble and Mr. F. Noble; (2) Miss Meinel and Mr. Broad), and the hitherto unsuspected terpsichorean virtuosity of Sir William (who "Paul Jonesed" it with the best of us), and Mr. and Mrs. Skinner (who revealed themselves as tango experts). Twelve o'clock came all too soon, and although more frozen radiators caused heartburnings and delays, and some of us did not reach home until two o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Irvine (weary but triumphant) could honestly congratulate herself and her associates on the achievement of the smartest and most successful function in the annals of the Association.

Southport Chemists' Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Southport Pharmacists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Queen's Hotel on January 12. Mr. W. H. Kendrew (President of the Southport Association) presided, and the guest of the evening was Mr. E. H. Simmons, Manchester, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. The gathering included Messrs. R. S. McDonald, J. W. Gee, T. R. Newton, G. I. Rush-ton, J. Righton, A. H. Messenger, W. J. Sutcliffe, J. Andrew, H. Hill, M. A. Shackleton, T. Pickering, S. Taylor (Hightown), W. E. Prescott, J. B. Sawyer, F. Naylor, T. Ashworth, J. Williamson, H. Righton, F. Orr, A. E. Williamson, H. S. Phillips, R. W. Jackson, and Mr. H. Orr (secretary of the Southport Association). Miss Buchanan (member of the Pharmaceutical Council), who was to have given an address on the Benevolent Fund, sent the following telegraphic message: "Best wishes for successful evening. Much regret my absence. Please beat previous records." Mr. McDonald, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening (Mr. Simmons), said he was sure they would all give him a hearty welcome. Mr. Simmons, in reply, said he was not in the habit of having personal toasts proposed. As a rule, it had fallen to his lot to respond for the Pharmaceutical Society, and it was a pleasing novelty to have it addressed with that personal touch. He need hardly say how pleased he was to be there that night, and yet he could not help regretting, as they would, the absence through illness of Miss Buchanan, and he was sure they would join with him in hoping she might speedily be restored to health. In thinking about the work of the Benevolent Fund, if only they could establish a higher standard and status for their calling, and if only they could protect their calling, then those who were apprenticed to them would be able to stand four-square to the winds of competition and opposition, and there would not be that need in later days to fall back on the bene-

volence of their friends who were better off than themselves. It was sometimes urged in industrial areas that the Pharmaceutical Society was overdoing the academic side. Personally, he did not agree, because he had lived and now worked in a strictly industrial area. The very fact that it was possible for their apprentices in the future to obtain a higher and academic training would have an enormous effect on the status of the pharmacist wherever his business might be. Not the least part of their obligation was with regard to benevolence, and it was exceedingly difficult for him to say anything fresh on the question of benevolence when they in Southport had had living in their midst for some two or three years the chairman of the Benevolent Committee, though—he said they must be unceasing in their calling for renewed efforts on behalf of that fund. The more he thought of it, the more he thought how grateful they ought to be to those pioneers who founded the Pharmaceutical Society and who took advantage of the opportunity of laying the foundation of the Benevolent Fund of the Society. It was one of the most important works of the Society, and one to which they should attach increasing and unceasing amount of importance. The collection for the Benevolent Fund realised the handsome total of £16 1s., which is a record for the branch. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Simmons for his services, on the motion of Mr. J. Righton and Mr. Gee; and on the motion of the President a message of sympathy was sent to Miss Buchanan. Thanks were also accorded the artists, on the motion of Mr. Messenger and the President. Enjoyable musical items were contributed by Messrs. Pilling, Bailey, Grainger and Wright.

Standardisation of Insulin

A COMPARISON between laboratory methods and clinical measurements of the strength of insulin preparations is the subject of an article in "The British Medical Journal" for December 12, 1925. Dr. H. H. Dale, in an introductory note, states that the correspondence to careful clinical measurements is so good as to justify the conclusion that the assay on rabbits as devised by Mr. H. P. Marks (see below) can fix the activity of an insulin preparation with an accuracy that no clinical test can improve. Mr. Marks, in the second section of the article, deals with the biological assay of insulin preparations in comparison with a stable standard. The first aim is to make the test (based upon blood sugar determinations) strictly comparative, eliminating individual variations altogether by using the same animals for the test on both the unknown sample and the standard. Significant factors described include under:—

(1) *Details of Method.*—Elimination from stock of all rabbits (usually about 15 per cent.) in which a dose of one unit per kilo produces convulsions, and also those which prove abnormally insensitive. Rabbits should weigh between 2 and 3 kilograms, and the room temperature should be maintained as near 65° F. as possible. Diet is mainly oats (100 gm. per day for a 2 kilo rabbit), with cabbage leaves and fresh grass when obtainable. A diet of swede turnips was discontinued owing to the rapid decrease in sensitiveness which followed. All food and litter are removed from the cage 24 hours before the rabbit is used for the test, but water is left until just before beginning of test. A rabbit should not be used more than twice a week, and the stock should be large enough to enable each rabbit to have a frequent rest.

(2) *General Procedure.*—From a batch of six rabbits prepared by withholding food as above, samples for blood sugar estimation are obtained by puncture from the lateral ear-vein, a vigorous circulation being promoted, if necessary, by warming the ear over a carbon filament lamp, or by friction. Slightly more than 1 c.c. of blood is collected in a small glass vessel containing a trace of powdered potassium oxalate. Estimation of the blood sugar is carried by Shaffer and Hartmann's method (1923), but any other suitable method may be used. Samples of blood are taken immediately before injection, and every hour after injection, over a period of five hours. Commercial samples of insulin (20 units per c.c.) are diluted ten times with distilled water, and the

appropriate volume injected with a "tuberculin" syringe graduated to 0.01 c.c. Half the rabbits are injected with the standard with a dose representing 1 unit per 2 kilos, and the other half with the theoretically corresponding dose of the sample under test. After an interval of at least three days the test is repeated with the same batch of rabbits, those previously given the standard now receiving the unknown sample, and vice versa.

(3) *Choice of Dose.*—The effect of insulin injection upon the blood sugar does not increase in direct proportion to the dose, and it is desirable to choose a dose as far below the convulsant limit as is consistent with obtaining a sufficient reaction in order to be reasonably free from experimental error. A dose of 1 unit (one-third of the generally convulsant dose) per 2 kilogram rabbit is found to fulfil these requirements, providing abnormal stock has been eliminated. Also, although it may be possible to compare unequal doses with a fair degree of accuracy, the most reliable results are obtained when the unknown sample is reasonably near the dose of standard used—1 unit per 2 kilogram rabbit.

(4) *Calculation of Hypoglycæmic Effect.*—With the test used in this way (to compare two approximately equal doses) it is unnecessary to bring into relation any absolute unit of reaction (such as the convulsant dose). For this reason the more convenient percentage blood-sugar reduction is adopted and the Macleod and Orr formula abandoned. The average reduction in blood sugar over a period of five hours is arrived at by subtracting the mean of the five-hourly blood-sugar estimates from the initial estimate (before injection) and expressing this difference as a percentage of the initial blood sugar (e.g., initial blood sugar 106 mg. per 100 c.c.); blood sugar at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hours—65, 64, 83, 88 and 99 mg. per 100 c.c.; the mean being 80, so that the figure for the hypoglycæmic effect is:—

$$\frac{106-80}{106} \times 100 = 24.5 \text{ per cent.}$$

After calculation of the percentage blood-sugar reduction for each injection a comparison of the sum of all the figures for the unknown sample with all those for the standard will indicate approximately the extent to which the particular dose of the sample is more or less active than the standard. A typical experiment is recorded which shows that the rabbits gave a greater response on the second than on the first day (about 20 per cent. on blood-sugar reduction), but the totals differed only by 2.7 per cent., this being the type of variation the cross-over test aims at eliminating. Comparisons of unequal doses show that there was a variation from the mean of 3.1 per cent. when the dose of unknown sample is 90 per cent. of that of the standard, 6.3 per cent. when 80 per cent., and 10.7 when 75 per cent.

A simplified procedure adopted recently consists in determining the mean value of the blood sugar on a pooled sample (0.2 c.c. only of blood being collected at each hour and, say, the five-hourly samples delivered into the same tube containing 8 c.c. of N/12 sulphuric acid). It is better to take all samples in duplicate, so that 0.4 c.c. of blood is taken at each bleeding. At the end the whole is defæcated with 1 c.c. of sodium tungstate solution (10 per cent.). The results agree closely with those of 1 c.c. samples estimated separately and arithmetically averaged. By pooling blood samples it is practicable to conduct a test on ten to twenty rabbits, and thus minimise the error introduced by occasional erratic responses. As a result of clinical assays of insulin preparations, G. A. Harrison and R. D. Lawrence (who worked independently and on different patients) conclude that rabbit tests by Mack's method are quite satisfactory for controlling the potency of insulin preparations. Clinical tests are as delicate as the best of rabbit tests, but owing to practical difficulties it is fortunate that they are not essential for the final adjustment of the strength of batches of insulin. They find, however, that some solutions of insulin may deteriorate when kept for several months.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR B.Sc.'s.—The engagement of a bachelor of science as a general clerk at a wage of 35s. a week was discussed at a recent meeting of the London County Council.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on January 14 at the Ministry of Finance, Donegall Square West, Belfast, the President (Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P.) in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Fred Storey, J. E. O'Neill, J.P., A. C. McBride, J.P., F. T. Smith, J.P., W. S. Taylor, John Maxwell, W. J. Rankin, H. G. Pring, J.P., M.B.E., J. C. Culbert, Andrew Wilson, Joseph Moffet, Samuel Suffern, Jas. Dundee, T. W. McMullan, M.P., W. J. Hardy, H. Lancashire, J.P., S. S. Badger, J.P., W. E. Wilson, J. E. Connor, J.P., Professor Small, Dr. V. G. Fielden, Dr. S. E. A. Acheson. Mr. D. L. Kirkpatrick (secretary *pro tem.*) and Mr. W. D. L. Greer (registrar) were in attendance. The President extended a welcome to Professor Small on his first appearance at the Council as representative of Queen's University. They had no doubt Professor Small would be a very useful member of the Council, and would assist them considerably in the conduct of the affairs of the Society, especially from the educational point of view. He congratulated him on his appointment as a member of the Council.

THE SECRETARYSHIP

Mr. O'NEILL took exception to the procedure adopted in connection with the secretaryship. He understood that the original applications at £100 a year were not opened, but that the Council decided to re-advertise at £200 a year. It would have been more regular to have given notice of motion.

Mr. HARDY pointed out that there was an alteration in the duties.

The PRESIDENT said that the work was likely to prove more onerous than was thought, and as they did not want to underpay any man they decided on an increase. They really made a mistake in offering £100 a year.

Mr. O'NEILL said he dissented from the procedure. It was quite irregular.

Mr. DUNDEE said that the original applicants had not been debarred from applying in the second instance. No injustice had been done to anybody. After further discussion, the matter dropped.

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter was read from Miss Edith Florence May Smiley, 11 Chichester Avenue, Belfast:—

Having passed the Matriculation, Queen's University, Belfast, on June 1911, and having been with the firm of Grattan & Co., Ltd., Corn Market, Belfast, since the year 1913, would it be considered that I had served my time, and therefore eligible to sit for the Final examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland at an early date?

The matter was referred to the Law Committee. Mr. Chas. Matthews, 83 Falls Road, Belfast, wrote:—

Could you please inform me what schedule I come under for modified examination? I was qualified as a registered druggist in April 1914, since when I served five years with His Majesty's forces during the great war. I have now altogether, exclusive of war service, fifteen years, and was granted the Preliminary of Pharmaceutical Society, 1921.

This was referred to the Education Committee. The following letter was read from Mr. J. E. Hudson, Newry Street, Kilkeel:—

Would you please ask the Council to decide at their earliest the schedules under which I may present myself for the modified examination? I took my R.D. in July 1911, so that I would be 15 years qualified next July. I spent 13 years with O'Hagan & O'Hare, chemists, of Newry, starting business on my own at above address in March. Trusting to be favoured with an early reply.

The letter was sent to the Law Committee. Mr. D. O'Neill, 483 Falls Road, Belfast, wrote asking for rules and regulations for the next Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination, also programme. The matter was referred to the Education Committee.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The minutes of the Education Committee of January 6 contained the following recommendations:—

(1) That the Preliminary examination or other examinations accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Qualified Assistants' examination, and the Final of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland shall be recognised by the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.

(2) That the Committee be empowered to obtain the advice or attendance at their Committee meetings of any educational expert they may require during the time they are drafting their regulations.

(3) No member of the Council shall be eligible for the office of examiner or Board of Examiners.

(4) Candidates under Section 7, Clause 3, shall give notice to the Society if they intend to sit for the examination under this clause on or before a certain date.

Mr. CULBERT asked that the first recommendation be sent back to the Committee in the light of further information that had been received. This was agreed to. Arising out of the second recommendation,

Mr. A. WILSON thought that someone should be sent to inspect the arrangements made at the Technical School for pharmaceutical students.

Mr. STOREY expressed his concurrence, and said that the idea was to have laboratories of their own, and they were on the look-out for a house.

The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. DUNDEE moved, and Mr. CONNOR seconded, the adoption of the third recommendation.

Mr. STOREY opposed the recommendation in so far as the special Board of Examiners were concerned. They had absolutely no power to do what was suggested. It was in order in so far as examiners with whom they had to deal themselves were concerned. If the regulation were sent to the Home Office it would be sent back. They could not dictate to the Home Office on that point. He moved an amendment to omit reference to the Board of Examiners.

Mr. SUFFERN seconded. If they passed a regulation of that sort it was an alteration of the Act.

The PRESIDENT said some members of the Council read the Act differently, and were of opinion they had power to do as proposed.

Mr. O'NEILL asked where was the power given?

The PRESIDENT referred him to Clause (k) of Section 2 of the Act.

Mr. CULBERT thought they could not touch the special examiners, as suggested.

Mr. SMITH took a similar view. The matter was outside their jurisdiction.

Mr. O'NEILL drew attention to Subsection (2) of Clause 5.

Eventually the whole recommendation was withdrawn for the present. The fourth recommendation was deferred.

QUESTION OF TITLES

Pursuant to notice, Mr. CULBERT moved that in order to carry out the provisions of Part I, Section 3 (k) and Part III, Section 18 (2) into effect it is hereby resolved:

(a) That the official title or description of a pharmaceutical chemist be Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society (contraction L.P.S.), Pharmacist, or Pharmaceutical chemist.

(b) That the official title or description of a registered druggist be Registered Druggist *only* (contraction R.D.).

(c) That the official title or description of a chemist and druggist be Chemist and Druggist *only* (contraction C. & D.).

(d) That the appropriate title or contraction shall appear prominently on all shop fronts.

(e) That the use by any person carrying on business by retail, not holding a licence under this Act to carry on the respective business of a pharmaceutical chemist, registered druggist, or chemist and druggist, on shop fronts, blinds, lamps, labels or stationery, either of the words "chemist" or "druggist," "drugs," or "druggists' sundries," or "pharmacy," or "compounder," or "dispenser," or any other letters, words or phrases calculated to deceive the public as to the qualification of the person so carrying on the business, shall be an offence under this Act.

Mr. CULBERT, in moving the resolution, said the proper time to settle the matter was before any personal ques-

tion arose. He could not see how any one section of the trade could object to the proposed regulations. The first classified the title of ph. chemists, the second of registered druggists, the third of chemists and druggists, the fourth was for the information of the public, which they are entitled to under the Act; the last was largely for the protection of registered druggists and chemists and druggists, although, of course, it was for the protection of the whole trade. The different titles should be cleared up so that the public should not be misled, and so that the different groups should be able to continue their work.

Mr. McBRIDE seconded.

Mr. SUFFERN said the question whether or not a particular title was calculated to mislead the public was a question for a judge and not for that council.

Mr. STOREY said if the resolution went through they would prevent a pharmaceutical chemist using the title M.P.S.N.I., or the word pharmacist. Could they prevent a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland using M.P.S.I., or a Fellow of the Chemical Society, F.C.S.? He had advocated in the framing of the Bill that they should call a druggist a druggist, and a chemist a pharmacist or pharmaceutical chemist, and a druggists' shop a drughall, and a chemist's pharmacy. He was inclined to think the resolution meant that the words Medical Hall must be wiped out. The Council could not make laws; it could only make regulations. Clause 18 (2) was very wide, and was a matter for the Inspector under the Home Office, who would prosecute if a man used words calculated to mislead the public. He thought that the matter should be sent back to a committee or referred to the Home Office to find out how far they could go. The Act seemed to define what was aimed at, and he believed they had no power to make these regulations.

Mr. RANKIN favoured sending the matter to the Business Committee.

Mr. O'NEILL thought that the interpretation of the law should be left to those qualified to interpret it. Section 18 (2) gave all the power that was wanted. There was no necessity to go further. The Inspector would see to it that the Act was enforced.

The PRESIDENT said the Inspector was a Government official, and would not consult the Law Committee at all as to prosecutions. A great many traders had letters after their names for no other purpose than to mislead the public or make the public believe they had qualifications which they had not got.

Mr. CULBERT said there was a clause in the old Act under which a man who used the letters R.D.P.S.I. could be struck off the register, but for fifty years the Society in Dublin had not enforced it. Why was the opposition if they were all opposed to men using titles to which they were not entitled? The resolution would indicate to men what they were entitled to use.

Dr. ACHESON said it was the function of the magistrates to determine what was an infringement of the law.

Mr. TAYLOR advocated sending the matter back to a Committee, but Mr. CULBERT said he would press the resolution.

Mr. STOREY proposed an amendment that the matter be sent to the Law Committee.

Mr. MOFFET seconded the amendment, which was defeated by 13 votes to 5. The resolution was carried by 13 votes to 8.

OTHER MATTERS

Mr. SMITH asked to be relieved from the General Purposes Committee, as he was on three Committees; and gave in his resignation, nominating Mr. Moffet as his successor. Both proposals were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had signed with Mr. Storey for their new room at 29 Wellington Place, and had got estimates for the furnishing, which they had not considered.

A letter was read from the General Medical Council inviting the Society to send two delegates to the forthcoming conference for the purposes of discussing general questions relating to the proposed revision of the British Pharmacopœia. The President was appointed a delegate with power to nominate another to accompany him.

Mr. D. L. KIRKPATRICK, M.P.S.I., was appointed secretary to the Society (part time), at a salary of £260 per annum.

South African News

From "C. & D." Correspondents.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

Natal

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—Pharmacists generally will be interested to learn of a still further step in active progress undertaken by the Natal Technical College, Durban, in the form of the institution of a full-time nine months' course in pharmacy. A few years ago the body inaugurated a part-time three years' course, which was referred to in the *C. & D.* at the time, and this part-time course is still being continued and is satisfactorily patronised. The new full-time course is quite a separate organisation, and marks an appreciable advance in the facilities available for students, as it will incidentally be of immense benefit to those young men who have served their indentures away from the large centres, and who have therefore had little opportunity for scientific study. The staff of the College is fully capable of undertaking the work, as it comprises men in the sub-continent holding high degrees and who are able lecturers. The departments set aside are amply provided with lecture rooms and laboratories, while the library and museums are almost unique in the Union. The full-time course has the hearty support and approval of the Government Pharmacy Board of Natal and of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, while the curriculum will completely cover the subjects for the qualifying examinations of the four provinces of the Union. The great advantages to students will be the fact that they will now be able to obtain in Durban what they have previously found necessary to journey for to London, and at a cost not greatly exceeding the cost of travelling expenses alone to and from Great Britain. It is felt that the Natal Technical College should be heartily congratulated on its enterprise, and the staff is wished all success. It may be noted that special additional lectures (without extra cost) are to be given in bacteriology, physiology, etc., which should prove of great benefit to the pharmaceutical students.

The Union

IMPORTATION OF BOTTLES.—The Board of Trade and Industries has received representations from South African manufacturing interests for the application of the suspended Customs duty provided for in item 160 (b) of the Customs tariff, in respect of bottles of various kinds as specified hereunder. The board has the representations under investigation, but, before arriving at a decision, will be prepared to give consideration to counter representations submitted by those who may desire to oppose the application of the suspended duty. The following is a list of the types of bottles in respect of which the application of the suspended duty has been sought: (1) Medicine and toilet preparation bottles of all sizes and shapes—flat, oval, round, square, hexagonal, octagonal, eccentric, concentric, Mexican, Australian and American flats, panels and glycerin bottles. (2) Bottles and flasks for alcoholic drinks—for beer, stout, brandy, whisky, gin, liqueurs, wines. (3) Bottles for soft drinks—mineral waters of all kinds, fruit juices, vinegar. (4) Bottles for pickles, sauces, condiments, jams, meats, essence, colours, polishes, honey, paste, ink, ammonia, bath salts, milk and cream, oils. The following types, not at present being manufactured locally, are exceptions to the foregoing list: Bottles over 40 oz. in weight, bottles over 60 oz. fluid capacity, bottles of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight, bottles over 5 in. in diameter, bottles of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. external diameter, bottles with two mouths or bent necks (double-ended feeders, bent neck feeders, Odols), bottles with ground glass stoppers (hand-cut glass bottles), reagent bottles of special-resistance glass, bottles of the type of Codd's patent closure, champagne bottles.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY for 1926 is M. Gaillard. M. Fabre was elected secretary for the year, and MM. François and Bougault members of the council.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

THE quarterly meeting of the Council was held at the Hotel Russell, London, on January 14. There was a full attendance of members, with the President, Mr. A. R. Keith, in the chair.

The President welcomed the two new members of the Council, Mr. Gerard Gibbs (D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.) and Mr. Tyler (Parke, Davis & Co.), and also made sympathetic reference to the illness of Mr. G. Barclay and Mr. H. M. Read.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The meeting then considered the report of the Executive Committee, which had held four meetings since the last Council meeting.

The Committee considered a report from the secretary regarding his connection with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in Canada. Sir William recalled the circumstances which induced him to visit Canada in the spring of last year. As a result of that visit there was an almost unanimous demand from all sections of the Canadian trade for the establishment of an organisation similar to the P.A.T.A. In response to an urgent and unanimous request, he undertook to assist a committee then formed for the purpose of framing a constitution and enrolling members in that organisation. To complete his obligation to see the organisation established, Sir William made another short visit to Canada in November. The secretary reported that the principal manufacturers made it a condition of joining the organisation that he should take charge of it, at least in its initial stages, and it was urged by both wholesale and retail sections that this is essential if the movement is to be a success. Sir William informed the Committee that, after careful consideration of the position, including its bearing on the P.A.T.A. in Great Britain, his obligation to British manufacturers marketing their products in Canada and the United States, and upon the future of pharmacy throughout the British Empire, he decided to accede to the appeals of the Canadian trade, that he should accept the office of chairman of the Council of the Canadian organisation. He pointed out that this would necessitate two journeys a year to Canada, involving an absence from this country of about three months on each occasion, and that he is urged to make the first of these periodical visits by the end of the present month. Although his present office of secretary of the P.A.T.A. is not a whole-time appointment, in order that the Council may be free to deal with the position solely from the point of view of the interests of the P.A.T.A., Sir William tendered his resignation as secretary, in the hope that, either by continuing in his present appointment, or in some other way, he may still be enabled to direct the affairs of the British P.A.T.A. The Executive Committee decided unanimously to recommend to the Council that the resignation of the secretary be not accepted, but that six months' leave of absence be granted to him during the year 1926, and that the matter be reconsidered at the expiration of that period.

MR. GEORGE BARCLAY'S RESIGNATION

The prolonged illness, due to eye trouble, of the treasurer has caused Mr. Barclay to intimate that, as it is unlikely that he will be able to resume his duties as treasurer for a considerable time, it is advisable that he relinquish the office. The Committee, with reluctance, accepted Mr. Barclay's resignation, and recommended that, in view of Mr. Barclay's long tenure of the office of treasurer, and of his long and devoted services to the Association, of which he was an original member, steps be taken to ensure that suitable recognition of his services be made by the Council.

CONTROLLING OF PROPRIETARIES

During the past few months arrangements for putting into force the scheme for ensuring control of certain proprietaries sold largely outside the drug trade have been in course of completion. The detailed features of the scheme have been submitted to and approved by the Council, and certain manufacturers, who have been

approached, have definitely signified their willingness to adopt the plan submitted to them. It has not been found possible to put into operation by January 1 the full proposals, but part of the essential requirements of the scheme have already been adopted by individual manufacturers.

A register of distributors of P.A.T.A. articles who have signed a new agreement form is being compiled, and already many thousands of signatures have been secured. In this connection the committee wish to record their thanks for the help the Association has received from Vinolia Co., Ltd., through the good offices of the company's vice-chairman, Mr. F. A. Lawman. The Vinolia Co. have obtained, through their representatives, and by direct approach to their customers, a large number of these agreements. It is hoped that, within a comparatively short time, the full scheme will be in force.

LABELLING OF POISONS ORDER

In connection with the application of the Labelling of Poisons Order to proprietary articles containing scheduled poisons, members of the manufacturers' section, whose products are affected, were reminded of their obligations under the Order, and of the desirability of arrangements being made in regard to stocks not properly labelled, held by distributors on January 1. The replies received indicate that satisfactory arrangements have in most cases been made.

COUNCIL ELECTION

In the Council election for 1926 there were contests in the manufacturers' and retail sections. In the former section the retiring members, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., Mellin's Food, Ltd., and A. J. White, Ltd., were returned, together with two new members, D. & W. Gibbs and Parke, Davis & Co. In the retail section the four retiring members, Messrs. Feaver Clarke, J. B. Francis, A. Higgs, and S. N. Pickard, were re-elected. The four retiring members of the wholesale section, Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., and Butler & Crispe, were returned unopposed.

MEMBERSHIP OF RETAIL SECTION

The Committee reported that membership of the retail section has materially increased during the past twelve months. As a result of a special campaign over 200 new members were obtained in the closing weeks of the year. This is in addition to the 200 members obtained by a similar campaign a year ago, and over and above the substantial increase represented by accessions to membership of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. The strength of the retail section is now over 8,000, as compared with the figure 6,900 of four years ago.

OTHER MATTERS

There has been one meeting of the Propaganda Committee since the last meeting of Council. The Committee is proceeding with the campaign to secure accession to the Association of a number of firms whose products it is considered should be on the Protected List.

The Committee have considered a list of articles on the Protected List, the profits on which to the distributing trade are not considered satisfactory. Efforts are being made to secure from the manufacturers concerned terms which are more in conformity with the requirements of present-day trading.

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Council then proceeded to elect officers for 1926. The President for this year is drawn from the manufacturers' section, and Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe (A. J. White, Ltd.) was elected. The retiring President (Mr. Keith) was thanked for his services during the past twelve months.

The other officers elected were as follows: *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. Ridout, A. Higgs, F. J. Smith; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. A. Kenningham; *Executive Committee*: The Executive Committee consists of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the treasurer, and the following, with the retiring President, Mr. Keith; (Manufacturers) Mr. Lawman and Dr. Pilley, (Wholesalers) Mr. Webb and Mr. Watson, (Retailers) Mr. Keall and Mr. Rowsell.

Modern Physico-Chemistry and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXVII. The Electronic Structure of Atoms—I

THE irrelevance of the rules of quantum dynamics is in striking contrast with the exactness with which calculations based thereon fit the experimental observations regarding the reversible absorption and emission of energy during the ionisation and resonance phenomena described in Article XXVI.

By applying the quantum relationship, $\epsilon V = h\nu$, to the observed voltages at which resonance or ionisation

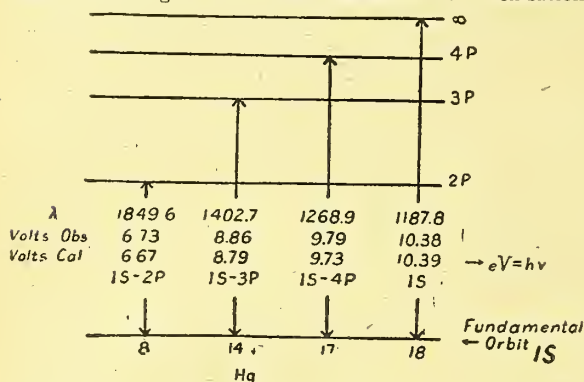


FIG. 33.—Correspondence between the energy (in volts) calculated from quanta of the first four lines in the Principal Series of the spectrum of mercury and that observed as the electrical energy of impact stimulation. (By Bazzoni, in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute.")

occurs the frequencies (or wave lengths) of the radiation which should be developed when the electron returns to its normal state can be calculated. Fig. 33 shows how closely the observed and calculated voltages agree for the first four of the Principal Series of spectral lines produced by electrons resuming their position in the normal atom of mercury. Each of these transitions corresponds to re-emission of radiant energy by the stimulated atom. In all 177 spectral lines are known in the spectral radiation produced by the two outer chemical electrons of mercury.

The exactitude of the relationship between the energy of emitted radiation and the electrical energy exciting an atom to emit this radiation is evident in Fig. 34, where the electrical energy of impact stimulation is plotted against the frequency of the light rays expressed as wave numbers. The slope of this line is a mathematical constant (h in the equation $\epsilon V = h\nu$), and gives directly the value of Planck's constant h as 6.56×10^{-27} . Note how close to the line are the determined resonance and ionisation potentials of different metallic elements, this being the measure of experimental accuracy. The relationship holds good irrespective of the mass of the element and is also independent of whether the outermost (chemical) electron shell contains one or more electrons. (See below.) Thus sodium (11), potassium (19), rubidium (37) and caesium (55) are monovalent. Magnesium (12), calcium (20), zinc (30), cadmium (48), and mercury (80) are bivalent. Thallium (81) and lead (82) can be trivalent and quadrivalent, but may also act as univalent and bivalent atoms respectively. The figures in parentheses refer to the atomic number of the element.

Bohr's theory of atomic structure gains strength from the fact that it can be extended to the internal structure of atoms. The Bohr-Rutherford atom is regarded as consisting of a central nucleus surrounded by a number of electrons equal to its atomic number (i.e., the charge on the positive core or nucleus). In this dynamical or physical type of atom the electrons are assumed to be arranged in "shells" and are regarded as rotating at a definite distance from the central positive nucleus. The Lewis-Langmuir or static atom is preferred by chemists, as this by electron-sharing explains chemical combination. It differs in that the electron is presumably at rest relative to the atomic nucleus, and is accordingly also known as the loafer-type atom. It should be noted

that in both types of atoms the electrons are regarded as being arranged in shells. The Bohr atom is dynamic, because each electron is an orbit. The Lewis-Langmuir atom is static, since its electron is a (point) charge of electricity held in space by the attraction of the positive nucleus (i.e., though each electron partakes in atomic rotation and translation, its relative distance from the positive nucleus remains fixed in the normal atom, but it may be increased by impact stimulation until the electron is lost by ionisation). The Bohr scheme of atom-building has gained general acceptance because it has the advantage of appeal to definite data. This is the result of Bohr's principles of emission and absorption of radiation being applied to the x-ray spectra of atoms, these being explained as radiations characteristic of transitions of electrons in the inner electron shells of atoms. To stimulate production of radiation from these more firmly bound inner electrons it is necessary to use either high-frequency radiant energy (x-rays) or to bombard atoms with high-speed electrons (cathode rays or β -rays). X-rays have for a long time been distinguished as hard or soft rays, but now it is known that the hardest or "K" radiations are produced by the innermost electron shell of an atom and the softer "L" radiations by a second exterior shell. In the heaviest atoms (e.g., uranium) six shells are provisionally distinguished, lettered K, L, M, N, O and P. The existence of the first three shells has been definitely recognised in spectroscopic science, and are used as a guide in elucidating the arrangement of the electrons in an atom. Copper (Atomic No. 29) is regarded as containing electrons belonging to four shells (K, L, M, N), the first three being full up with 2, 8 and 18 electrons respectively, while the twenty-ninth electron forms the single outermost chemical electron.

Bohr assumes that in the building up of an atom (upon the naked nucleus) the first electron caught by the nucleus assumes an hydrogenic structure and revolves in a 1, orbit of minimal energy in the non-radiating state. The capture of a second electron produces a configuration corresponding to helium with two electrons in 1, orbits, and this, a two-electron or K shell, is found in all atoms heavier than helium. A third electron can only enter a two-quanta or $n=2$ orbit, which begins a lithium configuration. This L shell is filled when it possesses eight electrons (as with neon, which possesses two K electrons and eight L electrons). The eleventh electron accordingly begins the three quantum M shell ($n=3$). The inert gases, helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon and niton, mark stages in the completion of atomic shells. Chemical and physical properties undoubtedly conjoin to that definite periodicity characteristic of Mendeleev's classification of the elements, so that the arrangement

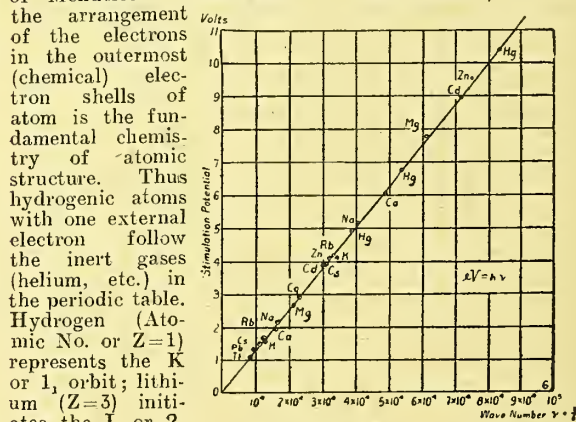


FIG. 34.—Graph giving Planck's constant (h) as the slope of a straight line. (From the "Journal of the Franklin Institute.")

represents the K or 1, orbit; lithium ($Z=3$) initiates the L or 2, orbit; sodium ($Z=11$) starts the M or 3, orbit; potassium ($Z=19$) commences the N or 4, orbit; while rubidium and caesium respectively usher in P (or 5,) and O (or 6,) orbits. The valency of the atom is denoted by the number of electrons in its outermost shell, and variable valency corresponds to variable electronic structure of this outermost shell.

Personalities

MR. G. A. TOCHER, secretary of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, has been appointed chairman of the Finance Subcommittee of the London Insurance Committee. The disbursements of the Committee average £85,000 a month.

A PLAY by Mr. E. Norman Torry (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool), entitled "The Eternal Triangle," is to be broadcast from the Hull Broadcasting Station on February 10. The play, which is in one act, has toured the music halls with a professional company for some years past.

MR. GEORGE NAYLOR, Ph.C., has been appointed managing director of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Hinds. Mr. Naylor has been a winner of the Manchester scholarship, was "Square" medallist in pharmacy in 1904, and became chemistry demonstrator in the School of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Naylor subsequently took up advertising as a profession, and after agency experience entered the services of the company as sales publicity manager in 1912, being elected to the board of directors in 1920. During the European war Mr. Naylor was rejected for military service, but acted as honorary advertising consultant to the National War Savings Committee, and also as honorary advertising manager of the Business Men's Week and the King's Fund.

MR. C. H. RATCLIFFE, the newly-elected President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, is managing director of A. J. White, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. Mr. Ratcliffe is familiar with conditions in retail pharmacy, as he served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. E. B. Storm, chemist and druggist, Worcester. He afterwards entered the employ of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. Mr. Ratcliffe was appointed managing director of A. J. White, Ltd., in 1906, seven years after he joined the company's staff. He also controls the French branch of that house, as well as several allied companies trading in this and other countries. Mr. Ratcliffe is vice-chairman of the Association of Manufacturers of British Proprietary Medicines. In 1912 he gave important evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on proprietary medicines (*C. & D.*, II, 1912, pp. 757, 787).

Wills

MR. HARRY ERNEST BAKER, chemist and druggist, 36 Head Street, Colchester, who died on March 7, left £6,465, the net personalty being *nil*. The executors are Mrs. Ada Baker, the widow, and his partner, Clifford Fairhead, Brick House Farm, Peldon. The testator leaves all the property upon various trusts for his wife and sons.

MR. BERTRAM GEORGE SKIPWORTH, chemist and druggist, 15 Wharf Road, Grantham, who died on September 14, left estate of the gross value of £4,010 4s. 8d., with net personalty £2,649 2s. 7d. Probate has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Florence Padget Skipworth, and his son, Bertram Cecil Skipworth, 86 Harlaxton Road, Grantham, chemist.

MR. JOSEPH INGALL, chemist and druggist, Ashford, who died on September 4, left estate of the gross value of £5,162 17s. 1d., with net personalty £2,826 4s. 6d. Probate has been granted to his sons, Joseph Marsden Ingall, 25 Palmerston Road, Southsea; Dr. Frank Ernest Ingall, the Queen's Hotel, Westcliff; and Sidney Herbert Ingall, 42 High Street, Ashford, chemist.

MR. WILLIAM BANKS, retired chemist and druggist, 107 Shaw Heath, Stockport, who died on October 5, has left £6,282 1s. 6d., with net personalty £6,239 13s. 6d. He leaves the whole of the property to his wife during widowhood, and then as to £250 each to his children, James Carter, Arthur William and Annie Lowndes Harrison, and the residue in trust for his daughter Florence while a spinster, and should she die a spinster then for his children, James Carter, Arthur William, and Annie Lowndes Harrison. In the event of her being married then the residue is to be divided between her and his last-named three children.

Deaths

ALEXANDER.—At 8 Market Place, Hertford, on January 15, Mr. Henry Alexander, chemist and druggist. Mr. Alexander qualified in 1900 on succeeding to the business of his father-in-law, and traded under the old name, George Lines & Co. He maintained the traditions of the business and was widely respected.

BLYTH.—In Sunderland Infirmary, recently, Isabella Blyth, chemist and druggist, dispenser in the Infirmary for twenty-five years, aged fifty-seven.

CLARK.—At Cottage Hospital, Galashiels, on January 6, Mr. Adam Douglas Clark, chemist and druggist, 6 Channel Street, aged seventy-five. Mr. Clark went to Galashiels thirty years ago to manage the drug department of the local co-operative society, subsequently commencing business on his own account. He was a prominent member of the Gala Bowling Club.

COTTINGHAM.—On January 12, Alderman Henry Alfred Cottingham, J.P., Lincoln, aged seventy-one. Alderman Cottingham was a son of the late Mr. William Cottingham, chemist and druggist, 256 High Street. He served his apprenticeship in his father's pharmacy, and after being at Huddersfield for a time returned to Lincoln to assist in the business, which on the death of his father was continued by the executors. Alderman Cottingham was elected Mayor of Lincoln in 1919, and had been chairman of the Lincoln Insurance Committee.

PRIESTLEY.—The funeral of the late Alderman Lawrence Priestley, J.P., Ph.C., Mayor of Newark, whose death occurred on January 13, took place on January 16. The first part of the service was held at the parish church, and was conducted by the vicar, assisted by the Archdeacon of the county and other clergy. Floral tributes were sent by the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, the Newark Tradesmen's Association, and many other bodies. At the sitting of the Newark magistrates on January 14 appropriate references were made to the death of Alderman Priestley. The chairman said that Mr. Priestley was within one day of completing ten years' service on the bench. His judgment was always sound and his decisions tempered with mercy. Their deepest sympathies went out to his widow, son and daughter. He (the chairman) had been associated with Alderman Priestley for many years, and had always found him a man of great ability and sincere in his efforts to promote the welfare of the town. It was the wish of the magistrates that a letter of sympathy be sent to the members of the family. Mr. H. G. Baguley (magistrates' clerk), Mr. A. Wright (chief constable), Mr. J. Esam (on behalf of the solicitors practising at the court) and others added their tributes.

SAUNDERS.—At his mother's home in Strood, on January 9, Mr. Alan Blake Saunders, son of the late Mr. Charles Saunders, chemist and druggist, Highgate, London, N., and brother of Mr. F. G. Saunders, chemist and druggist, Windsor, and Mr. C. E. Saunders, chemist and druggist, Highgate, aged thirty-eight.

SAVILLE.—At his residence at Scarborough, on January 12, Mr. John Saville, Ph.C., aged ninety-one. Mr. Saville, who was the son of Mr. W. P. Saville, chemist and druggist, passed the Major examination in 1864, and settled in York over fifty years ago. He conducted a pharmacy there until his retirement, when he went to live at Scarborough. Mr. Saville had been a member of the York Board of Guardians and Vice-President of the York Chemists' Association; he was also one of the oldest members of the York Lodge of Freemasons.

TOMPKIN.—At Victoria Crescent, Sherwood, Nottingham, on January 9, suddenly, Mr. Albert Tompkin, chemist and druggist, aged forty. Mr. Tompkin, who qualified in 1910, was with Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., for twenty-four years—for most of the time in the analytical department, and latterly as a manager. He was a brother of Mr. Leonard M. Tompkin, chemist and druggist, Mansfield Road.

MR. GEORGE SIDNEY PATERNOSTER, Kensington High Street, and of Mill Hill, London, N.W., who died at Mill Hill on December 2, left £1,462 gross, with net personalty £1,417.

Trade Notes

VICK BRAND VAPOUR is not affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

ORTHOCAINE.—Mr. A. C. Henry, referring to the note in this column last week, asks us to state that this is not one of the articles he sells.

"LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR BLADES are manufactured by Geo. H. Lawrence, 32 Eyre Street, Sheffield, who offers to send free samples with price quotations.

The name of Cicero S. Clark should appear in the Buyers' Guide of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1926, under the headings "Cachet Machines" and "Cachets" on p. 133.

THE present telephone number of Scott & Bowne, Ltd., 10 and 11 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.4, makers of Scott's Emulsion, is Central 5323, and not that given on page 125 of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1925.

ASHES OF ROSES SERIES.—A new introduction of A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, is Ashes of Roses 1s. Compact Powder. Full particulars are given in the company's advertisement.

EVANS, GRAY & HOOD, LTD., 13 Fish Street Hill, London, E.C.3, announce that their gelatin department has been reorganised and enlarged, and they are now in a favourable position to supply from stock all grades of leaf, sheet and powdered gelatins.

"ODONTIC TWO-WAY" TOOTH BRUSHES.—The illustration of this brush given in the advertisement of W. R. Speer & Son, 215 Dalston Lane, London, E.8, shows the ingenious manner in which the brush is made to obtain when in use the maximum of friction.

MAMMALINE is a cure for garget in sheep, made by the Suffolk Animal Medicine Co., Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, who with sufficient confidence in their preparation send out a guarantee with each bottle. The money is returned on demand if the guarantee is not fulfilled. The trade terms are given in the announcement in this number.

LABELLING PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.—The following preparations of A. Wander, Ltd., 184 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, are affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order:—Eczema ointment, Coryzine, throat troches, little liver pills (pearl coated), silvered liver pilules, asthma powder, asthma. Chemists holding stocks should apply for the supplementary labels that have been prepared.

MR. D. A. RUFFMAN, F.R.G.S., F.C.S., formerly manager of Parke, Davis & Co.'s branch in St. Petersburg, and now governing director of Supex, Ltd., inventors of Supex chocolate, has been granted a Warrant of Appointment as Purveyors of chocolate to the King. Mr. Ruffman also represents Arthur Colton Co., of the United States, for the sale of their empty gelatin capsules.

WIRELESS TRADER YEAR BOOK.—The 1926 edition of this annual has just been issued at 5s. 6d. post free by the publishers, the Trader Publishing Co., Ltd., 139-140 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. The information given in the book is of special interest to chemists who deal in wireless goods, and although it follows much the same lines as last year, we find evidence of revision which brings the matter up to date. Blank diary pages are included.

ACE COMBS.—The American Hard Rubber Co. (Britain), Ltd., 13A Fore Street, London, E.C.2, whose sole distributing agents for chemists in Great Britain and Ireland are Penney & Co., Ltd., 16 and 18 Beak Street, London, W.1, have in this issue an inset printed in colours referring to the hard rubber combs of their manufacture, which are marketed under the brand name "Ace." The combs we have seen are attractive in appearance, with well-finished teeth, and are reasonably indestructible. Being made of hard rubber, they are non-inflammable, and are unaffected by temperature. The point in the company's advertisement to which special attention is directed is the sales cabinet, made of wood, of which details are given. This is a combined show and storage case, the selection of combs being shown on the customer's side of the counter, and the drawers containing the combs on the chemist's side. This is shown in the illustration, together with the specification of the contents. The relative size of the case is indicated in the picture on the last page of the inset.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, January 25

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch), Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, at 8.30 p.m. Joint meeting with the Junior Section. Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., on "The Structure of the Atom."

Tuesday, January 26

The South-East London Chemists' Association, Maitland House, 134 Greenwich Road, S.E., at 8.45 p.m. Mr. H. Linstead (Assistant Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Storing, Selling and Labelling of Poisons."

Wednesday, January 27

The Pharmaceutical Society (Ipswich Branch), Church Institute, Tower Street, Ipswich, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. MacVie Hill, B.Sc., on "Colloids."

Cardiff Pharmacists' Association, Whitehall Rooms, Park Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive and dance in aid of the Benevolent Fund. Tickets (6s. ladies, 6s. 6d. gentlemen, 12s. double) from W. Gwynne Wigley, 133 Clifton Street.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Newcastle and Northumberland Branch), County Hotel, Neville Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 6.45 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. Rufus Hepworth. Ladies invited.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Watford and St. Albans Branch), Essex Arms, High Street, Watford, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. R. Lewis, 7 Moorland Road, Boxmoor. Morning dress.

Thursday, January 28

Ealing Pharmacists' Association, Eden's Restaurant, High Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. H. F. Hutchison on "Architecture: Good, Bad and Indifferent." (Postponed from January 19.)

Saturday, January 30

Pharmacists' Volunteer Training Corps, Café Royal, Regent Street, at 7.15 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (10s. each) from Mr. E. Potton, Camera Club, 17 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

EALING PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association and Ealing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held on February 3 at Frascati's Restaurant, London, W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. each) from the secretary, S. R. Hughes, 22 The Green, Ealing, W.5.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The annual dinner of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association will be held at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, London, W.C., on February 5. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from the secretaries, Dinner Committee, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

N/141. Calcite pure ore Iceland spar	S/71. Troparin tablets (London supply)
H/181. Elixir Phenobarbital	G/141. Whitman's plates for flat feet
G/61. Iodine Petrox	M/151. Wonder douche
H/151. Osceesi hot-water jar	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Arova depilatory. M/121	Lactoid combs. A/121
Cactina Pellets. S/121	Leichner's-grease paints. G/81
Crescent brand sodium carbonate. A/121	Mennaline. S/121
Dymuth moth destroyer. S/111	Murocaine. B/111
Esanofele. D/121	Naxan dog powders. A/81
Helvia plasters. S/121	Petrolagar. S/121
Le Brasseur surgical appliances. H/81	Sanogyl tooth-paste. A/81
	Tekko paste. S/121
	Typhoo Tips tea. G/81

"Your 'Information Department' has been very kind indeed, and I quite appreciate the wonderful assistance you devote to your readers. Another side of your very good activity unknown to me till now." P/312.

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Mr. Rowsell

says he can hardly understand why there is such a fuss over the Labelling of Poisons Order, but that must be because he has so little time to concern himself about the daily worries of retail business. If he were personally conducting a pharmacy he would not be so ready to declare that it was in the interests of chemists this Order was made, and I do not hesitate to challenge his reported statement to this effect. The making of any such Order is always in the public interest, or what is conceived to be the public interest, and I make bold to assert that no thought of advantage to chemists was in the minds of those who actually made the Order. Mr. Rowsell's talk about it being impossible to conserve rights without incurring trouble, and of all the difficulties having now been overcome, was so much "eye-wash" of the irresponsible kind that is so familiar in after-dinner speeches. Until the Poisons Schedule is drastically revised and simplified our difficulties will persist; but it seems clear that we must look to someone who takes a closer personal interest in the practice of pharmacy than does Mr. Rowsell to initiate a movement to emancipate us from needless worry and uncertainty.

Results

of the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 85) are remarkable for the contrast in the numbers of persons recorded as "failed," or "referred" in one subject. In Part I of the examination more were failed than referred, but in Part II the contrary was the case. It would be interesting to know how many failed in one subject only. As I understand the matter, a candidate who is referred in one subject has permission to come up for that subject alone on a subsequent occasion, whereas a candidate who has failed must later be examined in all the subjects, even though he or she satisfied all the examiners but one at the previous attempt. When it was originally arranged that any candidate who was proved to be weak in one subject only should be entitled to sit for that subject alone at a subsequent examination, it was surely never intended to allow examiners to plough candidates outright because of weakness in a single subject; but I fear there have been cases in which this has occurred. New examiners, I am told, expect too much of candidates, and are apt to reject an unduly large proportion; but if they were only permitted to "refer" candidates in their particular subject the unfair results of their inexperience would be less pronounced.

Thomas Dover,

whose diaphoretic powder is mentioned in your *Commercial Compendium* would have suffered severely if there had been a General Medical Council in his day. Rather more than twenty years ago "Xrayser" was tempted to give an account of him which absorbed a whole page of these "Observations and Reflections," and he did not exhaust his subject. The formula for the powder is contained in his book, "The Ancient Physician's Legacy to His Country," which was published in 1732. I have a copy of the fifth edition, dated 1733, so it was a "best seller" indeed. It is an account of his medical experiences. Dover was a great believer in the virtues of quicksilver, and was proud of being nicknamed "the Quicksilver Doctor." This weakness of his called forth a dreadful castigation for him in the way of another book written by another physician, whose name until recently was well known in pharmacy—Daniel Turner—the originator of Turner's cerate. Turner's work is "The Ancient Physician's Legacy Impartially Surveyed" (1733), and has appended "A Discourse on Quicksilver," from which we can obtain a fair notion of the doses in which this substance was administered. Thomas Hukins took half an ounce of crude mercury before his supper and two or three similar doses before bedtime; this he continued to do, with the exception of two days, for about three months. A woman from Westminster took half an ounce twice a

day; another woman, after taking four pounds, which relieved her asthma, discontinued it on account of intestinal trouble. H. J., in the Navy Office, began with an ounce every morning for a month, then he doubled the quantity for a further six weeks; he returned to one ounce for about fourteen days, "then desisted taking any more and now find myself in a pretty good state of health." Turner gathered these, and many similar cases, by means of an advertisement, in order to discredit "the Quicksilver Doctor." Yes—if there had been a G.M.C., there would have been some piquant doings.

Respirators

of the kind familiar forty years ago, as mentioned by a correspondent in your issue of January 16 (p. 104), were a very profitable line. When I was an apprentice a large assortment of them was kept in stock, some very expensive because of the number of costly gilded plates used in their construction, but others containing only one or two plain metal plates, and sold at low prices. Their main defect was that they covered the mouth alone, and so did not filter the air inhaled in the natural way through the nostrils. Though "J. P. N." considers they were of no particular value, I have sometimes wondered if they were not useful for mouth-breathers, owing to the fact that the metal plates were warmed by the breath, and so took off the chill from incoming air, thus affording some little relief in bronchial trouble. But, even if this were so, the advantage was minimised because the nostrils were not covered. Remembering the benefit experienced when a porous woollen wrap is used to cover the mouth and nostrils in very cold weather, it has occurred to me that a properly constructed oro-nasal respirator should be worth a trial.

The Two Men of Tipton

who have been bound over for threatening a woman whom they regarded as a witch were actuated by feelings which from time to time have swept whole communities into the wildest orgies of cruelty. The history of witchcraft is one of the saddest aspects of humanity. Scores of thousands of people have been executed in more or less summary fashion because they were suspected of being in league with the evil one. How deep, how terrible and even sincere could be the passion which moved those who passed judgment upon those wretched people we can learn at first hand from the writings of the famous Dr. William Bulleyn (who was also in holy orders), who wrote in the middle of the sixteenth century. His horror of the Suffolk witches he expresses in these forcible words: "I dyd know wythin these few yeres a false witch in a towne of Suffolke called Derham, which with a payre of ebene beades and certain charmes had no small resort of foolysh women when theyr children were syck. To thys lame witch they resorted to have the fairie charmed and the spyrite conjured away through the prayers of the ebene beades, whych she said came from the Holy Land and were sanctyfied at Rome. Through whom many goodly cures were don, but my chauce was to burn the said beades. Oh that damnable witches be suffred to live unpunished and so many blessed men burned; witches be more hurtful in this realm than either quarter [ague] or pestilence. I know in a towne called Kelshall in Suffolke a witch who with certain *Ave Marias* upon her ebene beades and a waxe candle, used this charme for S. Antonies fyre [erysipelas] having the sycke body before her, holding up her hande saying:—

There came two Angels out of the North-east,
One brought fyre, the other brought frost—
Out fyre, and in frost.

I could reherse an hundred of sutch knackes of these holy gossips. The fyre take them all, for they be God's enemies." Perhaps it was because witchcraft was a canonical sin that this otherwise humane physician and divine permitted himself to give expression to such sentiments.

CITRONELLA OIL CHART.—A useful chart has again been issued by R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., essential oil merchants, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., showing the London market fluctuations of Ceylon and Java citronella, Cochin lemongrass, and Bourbon geranium oils during the six years 1920 to 1925.

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Editorial Articles

Compiling a Pharmacopœia.—I

THE contemplation of a sixth British Pharmacopœia to be issued at some future date brings into prominence the difference between the American and British methods of revising these national standards of reference for medicines. The tenth United States Pharmacopœia which attained official status on January 1, is a routine consequence of a statutory decennial revision, and for half this period medical and pharmaceutical organisations have been strenuously co-operating in its revision. In comparison, eleven years after the publication of the current British Pharmacopœia finds pharmacists at loggerheads with the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom regarding participation in Pharmacopœia production, and the latter have only recently made a serious step towards setting in motion collecting, collating, and revising data concerning medicaments and formulas to be included, deleted, or modified in the next Pharmacopœia. The magnitude of the task which confronts the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council has not been realised by responsible authority in this country. The work that may be entailed in compiling a new Pharmacopœia is exemplified in "Notes on the New (U.S.P.) Pharmacopœia," by Mr. E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the Committee of Revision appointed by the United Pharmacopœia Convention of 1920. These are published in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association (Vol. XIV, No. 11, p. 987), and include reports from the following fifteen working subcommittees:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) On Scope. | (10) On Volatile Oils. |
| (2) On Therapeutics and Pharmacodynamics. | (11) On Extracts, Fluid Extracts, and Tinctures. |
| (3) On Bio-Assays. | (12) On Waters, Solutions, Spirits, Syrups, and Elixirs. |
| (4) On Biological Products and Diagnostical Tests. | (13) On Cerates, Ointments, and Miscellaneous Galenicals. |
| (5) On Botany and Pharmacognosy. | (14) On Tablets, Weights, and Measures. |
| (6) On Proximate Assays. | (15) On Nomenclature. |
| (7) On Inorganic Chemicals. | |
| (8) On Organic Chemicals. | |
| (9) On Reagents and Test Solutions. | |

A cursory glance at the subcommittee list is sufficient to emphasise the predominance of pharmaceutical interests in pharmacopœial revision. Ten out of fifteen subcommittees were almost wholly pharmaceutical in character. Even in Committee (1) on scope, whereas physicians decided whether a drug was therapeutically useful or not, the admission of "pharmaceutic agents" was left to pharmacists. The report adds: "It is remarkable that an action so manifestly reasonable has never before been taken by a Revision Committee." The basic fact that pharmacognosy is the *raison d'être* of a pharmacopœia is self-evident in the following report of the Subcommittee on Botany and Pharmacognosy. This report is typical of self-praise which the U.S.P. X hardly bears out. On the other hand, it reveals the extraordinary efforts and the enormous detail involved in overhauling standards of the U.S. Pharmacopœia, and, in the chairman's words, "to perfect this national standard."

The Sub-committee on Botany and Pharmacognosy carried out a series of extensive investigations and scientific surveys in connection with its study of the need for revision of the U.S.P. IX vegetable drug standards.

Approximately one hundred different questionnaires were sent out to the retail drug merchants and pharmaceutical manufacturers in the country. These questionnaires related to the present standards and invited criticism and the desirable changes. Nearly 2,500 pages of closely-typewritten data and analytical results were compiled as a result of these questionnaires. This information was carefully studied by the Sub-committee and together with research work carried on by the Sub-committee constituted the basis for such changes as have been made.

The Sub-committee carried on intensive research along the lines of inorganic foreign matter, moisture, colour, microscopic measurements, botanical nomenclature, uniformity in degree of fineness of powders and other related subjects. Upwards of one hundred tons of vegetable drugs were examined during these studies, original bale lots being used in most all cases. The committee is especially thankful to McLaughlin, Gormley, King Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for supplies of crude material, practically all of which was made available at simply the cost of transportation, the supplies being returned after the tests had been made. Over 10,000 determinations of total and acid-insoluble ash were made and upwards of 200,000 determinations on the microscopic measurements. Many thousand tests were also made of the percentage of moisture occurring in vegetable drugs under different conditions and on the uniformity of the degree of fineness of powders.

The result of this extensive work and compilation of data has brought to light the need for certain specific changes in the drug standards which may be summarised as follows:—

I. The definition proper of each vegetable drug has been separated from the purity rubric. The statement defining the drug is now given as a separate, clear, concise sentence. This is immediately followed by a paragraph in which is given the standard requirements of active principle and the tolerances for foreign matter.

II. The tolerance for foreign inorganic matter has been expressed in percentage of acid-insoluble ash permitted.

III. The descriptive paragraphs have been retained practically as in the present Pharmacopœia, but paragraph leads have been added which clearly indicate the significance of the text.

IV. Changes have been made in microscopic measurements where they were indicated by published data or research work carried out.

V. Latin terms and phrases have been excluded wherever simple English words could be properly used.

VI. The botanical nomenclature has been critically gone over by Professor F. K. Butters of the Department of Botany, University of Minnesota, and the attempt has been made to bring each case into harmony with the International Code which we were directed by the Pharmacopœial Convention to follow.

VII. The standards for uniformity in degree of fineness of powdered drugs have been entirely revised and placed upon a far more scientific and practical basis than has prevailed heretofore.

All of the changes which have been made have been made under the general rule of the Convention for greater scientific accuracy or completeness. The Sub-committee, notwithstanding the large amount of work done, has been unable to reach decisions relative to definite standards for the colour of vegetable drugs or to completely solve the question of organic impurities. These problems each require further study. A large number of workers collaborated, and while this has given the widest possible range of criticism and suggestion, it has made difficult the securing of uniformity in method of presenting all monographs. It is felt, however, that this is not a serious defect and that subsequent work may smooth out certain irregularities which still exist. In a brief report of this kind it is impossible to enumerate and discuss in detail why each specific change has been made. In no case, however, has a change been made except where the facts indicated that such a change was necessary.

The Sub-committee suffered the great loss of its chairman, Dr. Henry Kraemer, who bore the major portion of the work of this Sub-committee during the two previous revisions. Dr. Kraemer's death, however, did not take place until the work of the present revision was practically completed. The Committeemen all recognise the untiring work of Dr. Kraemer during the last three revisions, which has

brought the vegetable drug standards of the U.S.P. to be recognised throughout the world as the most complete and scientifically accurate of any in existence.

Pharmacognosy obviously remains the *raison d'être* of a pharmacopœia, and its indirect effect on drug exports from this country makes its reproduction of interest to the drug trade in general. The report illustrates how onerous is the task of revising crude drug descriptions, and though it cannot be said that the American team work has been better and more free from errors than the British monographs, the fact remains that our American *confrères* have utilised to the full extent and acknowledged the valuable spade work of the pharmacist members of the revision subcommittees.

The Decline in Rubber

THE recent discussions, both in the home and American Press, as to the high price of rubber, the factors that have led up to the advance, and the political aspect of the situation, has made the question one of international importance. We find, when dealing with the position of the article on November 14 (pp. 695-696), we concluded our remarks with the following forecast:—

As to future prospects, the question rests upon the important factor as to whether the "record" demand of this year is to be followed by an equally "boom" period in the first six months of next year. After carefully reviewing the situation we are inclined to think that the present high prices will gradually be reduced nearer the neighbourhood of 3s. per lb. for spot rubber, and at this figure producers will be earning an exceedingly good margin of profit. We base this opinion solely on the fact that supplies will gradually become more plentiful in the New Year, and London stocks will at least begin to grow nearer the 10,000 tons mark, which is a minimum figure on which home manufacturers can with safety rely for their immediate supplies if pressed for delivery.

This prediction has proved singularly accurate, as at that time spot rubber was in the neighbourhood of 4s., whereas at the present moment it stands at around 3s. per lb., while London stocks, which stood at the low figure of 3,799 tons, now stand at 8,798 tons, with every prospect of the 10,000 tons mark being reached by the end of the week. It is difficult to realise how the market has collapsed in such a brief period, for at the beginning of December the price stood at 4s. 8d., whilst at the end of the month it dropped to 3s. 8½d., a decline of 11½d. per lb. within a month. What is the main reason for this sudden decline? The answer is easily forthcoming: the market was rushed up towards the latter part of last year through a number of circumstances, viz., accidents to steamers with subsequent delay in arrivals, unprecedented demand, and forced shortage of supplies. The decline is due mainly to the continued absence of support from America, the gradual increase in shipments from the East, and the increased stocks both in America and in this country. Furthermore, the price factor has now vigorously asserted itself by the persistent propaganda from across the Atlantic to bring about an all-round lower level of values. On the next page we give some interesting figures recording the highest and lowest prices of standard plantation rubber for each month throughout the past year. It will be observed that the average price for the whole of last year, viz., 2s. 11½d., was 1s. 9½d. per lb. better than the average for 1924, a very substantial improvement; the highest price of the year was reached in November, when the commodity stood at 4s. 8d., whilst the lowest figure reached was 1s. 4½d. during January. The year started with a restriction of 50 per cent. of the standard production; the February-April quarter gave 55 per cent., the May-July quarter 65 per cent., the August-October quarter 75 per cent., and finally the November 1925-February 1926 quarter 85 per cent. Meanwhile the Government announcement that 100 per

cent. standard production would be allowed to be exported after February 1 paved the way for an entire revision of the exportable allowances during the present year beyond the 100 per cent. already mentioned. Although it is stated on good authority that it will be

	1924		1925	
	Plantation		Plantation	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January	1/2½	1/1½	1/7½	1/4½
February	1/2	1/1½	1/6½	1/4½
March	1/1½	0/11½	1/9½	1/6½
April	1/0½	1/0½	1/9½	1/7½
May	0/11½	0/9½	2/9	1/9½
June	0/10½	0/10½	3/2½	2/8½
July	1/0½	0/10½	4/4½	3/0½
August	1/2	1/0½	3/8	3/3
September	1/2½	1/1½	3/7	3/1½
October	1/5½	1/2½	4/0½	3/5½
November	1/6½	1/4½	4/8	3/10½
December	1/8	1/5½	4/7½	3/8½
For year	1/8	0/9½	4/8	1/4½
Average	1/1½		2/11½	

impossible for the greater number of the estates to export even the 100 per cent. quota, it is well known that most of the important estates have excess stocks on hand, which they have been able to build up during the time when they were not exporting at full capacity. The increased allowance will permit these to be shipped immediately, and it may be safely assumed that the shipments for the February-April quarter will be the largest on record. We give below the following estimate of the production during 1925 and what may be expected in the present year:—

	1925	1926
	Tons	Tons
Malaya	190,000	286,000
Ceylon	46,000	72,000
Dutch East Indies	195,000	215,000
Brazil	27,000	30,000
Other producing countries	35,000	40,000
Wild	6,500	10,000
Total	499,500	653,000

Consumption may reach 610,000 tons during this year, whereas production is estimated at 653,000 tons which would give a surplus of 53,500 tons on the year. At the present moment stocks are rapidly accumulating in New York, and it is estimated that the present stock there and supplies afloat for that port amount to over 100,000 tons. The general situation is difficult to follow until further definite information as to the Government's intention after February 1 regarding additional supplies, is available. We have carefully reviewed the situation from every possible aspect, and feel that, in spite of the recent drop of about 1s. 8d. in the spot price, there is still room for a further substantial decline in prices during the next few months, as we fully anticipate seeing stocks in London quite 30,000 tons before the end of June.

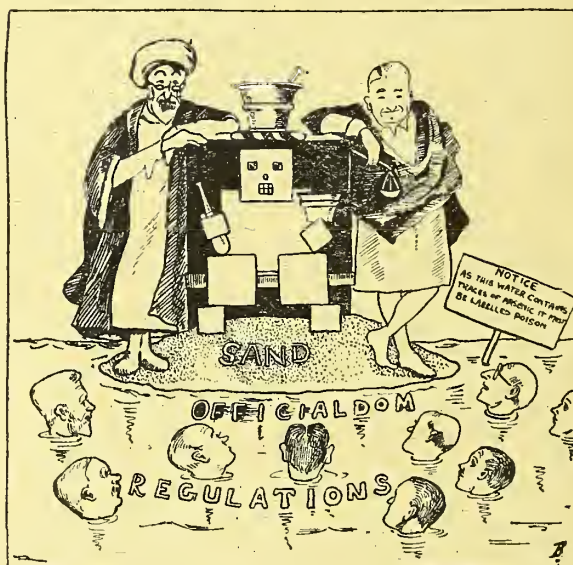
Containers in Belgium

THE Belgian Royal Decree of 1922 regulating the shape of containers in which medicines were to be delivered after January 1, 1925, called forth vigorous protests from many manufacturers of proprietary preparations, who pointed out that the provision enforcing the use of a distinctive container for medicines for external use, as well as that requiring medicines for internal use to be delivered only in round or oval bottles, would, in many cases, preclude the use in Belgium of the distinctive style of container adopted for putting up their products (*C. & D.*, I, 1923, p. 340). At first the Belgian Govern-

ment refused to consider these representations, but at the last moment, on December 28, 1925, the King signed a new Decree, abrogating the original order, and replacing it by the following provisions, which came into force at the beginning of the present year:—Medicines for external use must be delivered in containers of yellowish-brown glass, having eight panels of equal size, with the words "usage externe—uitwendig gebruik" blown in the glass, in relief. In addition, they must bear a special red label, with the words "usage externe—uitwendig gebruik." Further, medicines for external use may not be delivered in bottles having eight panels of equal size. These stipulations, however, do not apply to bottles the contents of which exceed one litre. It will be seen that, while the provisions regarding the delivery of medicines for external use have been retained unaltered, the prohibition of the use of other than round or oval bottles as containers for medicines intended to be taken by the mouth has been dropped, the sole stipulation being that octagonal bottles—now reserved exclusively for external medicines—shall not be used.

Poison Proportion Table

WE published in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1924 and 1925, a table showing "the proportion which the poison contained in a preparation bears to the other ingredients," as required to be stated on the label by Section 4 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923, under which the Labelling of Poisons Order is made. This table, which shows the proportion in two ways, percentage and parts, has been much in use in the drug trade during the past year as an aid to drawing up the wording on labels of preparations containing scheduled poisons. We find, however, that many new subscribers to the *C. & D.* are not aware that we have published this table. We have therefore had the table reprinted, and will gladly send a copy free to any *C. & D.* subscriber who asks for one and sends a stamped envelope.



HABENDA RATIO VALETUDINIS
(New Version)

Chorus of Semi-submerged Pharmacists: It's very inconvenient, you know, and it's getting deeper and deeper. We rather thought that your influence—

King Cannot: Whatever next! You've only to keep afloat and your status is automatically raised.

[Cartoon by C. Felix Bayley, B.A., M.P.S.]

ZOTAL LINIMENT, we are informed by Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Ltd., East Ham, London, E.6, is not affected by the Labelling of Poisons Order.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Qualifying Examination Results

THE following are the results of the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Edinburgh during the present month:—

	No.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING			
		Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination ...	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Entered for C. & D., and referred subject in Prelim. Sc. ...	5	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1
Entered for Prelim. Sc. only ...	34	2	13	8	11	—	—	—	—
Referred subject in Prel. Sc. only ...	26	2	0	9	15	—	—	—	—
Entered for C. & D. Exam. only ...	23	—	—	—	—	0	5	8	10
Referred subject in C. & D. Exam. ...	20	—	—	—	—	3	0	6	11
	113	6	15	21	28	3	5	15	22

Referred in one subject: Botany, 3; chemistry, 18; pharmacognosy, 3; pharmacy, 12; total, 36.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—

Campbell, Margaret A., Buckhaven	Kilgour, R., Stoke-on-Trent
Christie, John, Aberdeen	Leuchars, Margt. F. F., Arbroath
Cowie, Annetta G., Turriff	Looney, Ernest, Manchester
Findlay, Catherine I., Aberdeen	Main, A. C., Huntly
Greenwood, S. E., Bolsover	Moorhouse, R., Ben Rhy- ding
Haigh, H. B., Brighouse	Nolan, Dennis, Manchester
Holden, T. C., Hyde	Reynolds, I. G., Dundee
Hughes, T. F. C., Bartow- in-Furness	Ross, M. C., Aberdeen
Hurry, Marjory B., Wormit	Skinner, Hugh, Oban
Inglis, Thomas, Glasgow	Sutherland, J. T., Leith
	Woolley, R. E., Manchester

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

The following, having satisfied the examiners in the Preliminary Scientific examination and the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination, has been registered as a chemist and druggist:—

Calder, J. C., Inverness

Branch Meetings

Scarborough.—At the annual meeting of the Scarborough Branch, held at the Belle Vue Hotel, on January 5, the following officers for 1926 were elected:—*Chairman*, Mr. J. W. Chapman; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. H. M. Hirst; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. H. M. Hirst; *Committee*, Messrs. H. E. Hunt, W. R. Eyre, J. W. Hopper, R. Watson, W. H. Turner, and Miss K. Wrightson.

Swansea.—At a meeting of the Swansea, Neath and Port Talbot Branch, held on January 12, the following officers were elected.—*Chairman*, Mr. Isaac Morrison; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Griffiths Mumbles, Swansea; *Secretary*, Mr. H. Davis, Ph.C.; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. D. Harries; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Rees. Votes of thanks for past services were accorded to the retiring officers, after which a discussion followed on the Labelling of Poisons Order.

Middlesex Insurance Formulary

A NEW edition of the formulary of the Middlesex Panel Committee has been issued, and came into force at the beginning of this year. A note on the title page says it has been approved at a joint conference, representative of the Middlesex Panel Committee and the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee. There are seventy-one formulas in all, a net increase of seven over the last edition. One of the additions is pulv. alkalini; the formula is the same as pulv. alkalinus co. of the B.P.C. Another, ung. methyl sal., the title of which is misleading, as it contains menthol; there is an excellent ung. methyl sal. in the B.P.C., also an ung. methyl sal. co., which contains menthol among other things, which should surely have suited the requirements of prescribers. The multiplication of preparations such as these tends to create confusion to both prescriber and dispenser. The following are among the new formulas:—

MIST. BUCHU

Hexamin ...	...	...	...	...	10	grs.
Sod. acetat. ...	...	...	...	...	7½	grs.
Tinct. hyoscy. ...	...	...	...	...	15	mins.
Inf. buchu ...	...	...	...	...	1	drin.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	ad	½	oz.

MIST. COLCHICI CO.

Ext. colch. sem. liq. U.S.P. ...	...	...	...	...	3	mins.
Pot. bicarb. ...	...	...	...	...	20	grs.
Ess. limonis ...	...	...	...	...	1	min.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	ad	½	oz.

MIST. EXPECTORANS

Ext. ipecac. liq. ...	...	...	...	...	½	min.
Am. carb. ...	...	...	...	...	3	grs.
Tinct. camph. co. ...	...	...	...	...	20	mins.
Aq. ...	...	...	...	ad	½	oz.

MIST. GENT. CO. (formerly Mist. Gent. c. Rheo)

Inf. rhei ...	...	...	...	...	2	drs.
Sod. bic. ...	...	...	...	...	10	grs.
Tr. zingib. fort. ...	...	...	...	...	2½	mins.
Ol. menth. pip. ...	...	...	...	...	½	min.
Emuls. chlorof. B.P.C. ...	...	...	...	...	5	mins.
Inf. gent. co. ...	...	...	...	ad	½	oz.

In mist. soda c. rheo, inf. rhei is substituted for pulv. rhei. Mist. astringens has now tinctura instead of pulv. catechu. It is announced that in the formula of mist. bismutbi emuls. chlorof. B.P.C. should replace tinct. chlorof. morph., which was printed in error. In the list of proprietary preparations and their pharmaceutical equivalents there is an item "bypnosphites" replaced by a preparation of hypophosphites. Also for laxoin and purgen, "phenolthal," a substance not mentioned in Martindale, is the equivalent. Salophen is replaced by "acet. amido sal." The contraction "acet." it may be noted, is used in the book in connection with ipecac. and scilla. Xeroform should be described not as bism. tribromophenyl, but tribromophenol bismuth. In mist. amm. chlor. co. appears tinct. chlorof. morph. co. '85. There is no "co." in the correct description. Mist. hamamel co. contains "inf. sennae co." If the B.P.C. preparation is intended, the reference should, as usual, be given, and the B.P. has no formula for a compound infusion of senna. The multiplication of formulas does not tend to improve and economise in Insurance prescribing, and sooner or later the Ministry of Health may be expected to take the matter in hand and introduce one local formulary for each pricing area. The appendix contains a list of tariff pills, tablets and lozenges, also a list of equivalents of various proprietary articles, together with a list of the alterations, omissions and additions to the current issue. It is to be hoped that when the next issue is made longer notice will be given for it to come into force. Only two days were given in this instance.

MINIATURE RETAIL PRICE LIST.—We have sent out a large number of the Miniature Edition of the C. & D. Retail and Dispensing Price List, which we prepared as an advertisement. We have a supply left, and will gladly post free of charge copies to any chemist who sends us a postcard request.

Associations' Winter Session

Belfast.—A meeting of the Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held on January 12, the President (Mr. Fred Storey) in the chair. The annual meeting was fixed for February 16. A question of revision of subscriptions was considered, and a committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Gibson, Rankin and the secretary was appointed to report on the matter. Alterations in by-laws were considered and will be brought up at the annual meeting for determination. An extra general meeting of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association has been convened for discussing the new poisons regulations under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of Northern Ireland, 1925.

Edinburgh.—Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices Association met on January 13, Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., President, in the chair. It was called the "Veterans' Night," and communications were submitted by four past-Presidents. Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., read a paper on *Boxwood*. Some years ago there came into his possession a case of various woods, designed for teaching purposes. An explanatory list said: "Box tree is an evergreen. Does not grow to a great height, but lives to a great age. The wood is very heavy, hard and close-grained. . . . It is the only native wood that will sink in water." The typical specimen was stated to be Boxhill box, and had all the characters of boxwood, but it certainly did not sink in water, and does not do so now, and it has been in his possession nearly forty years. The density of boxwood seems to be purely traditional. Possibly the statement, "sinks in water," may have originated from the behaviour of the wood of the dwarf boxwood used as border edging in gardens. A portion of the stem of such a plant twelve years old was found to sink at once in water. Three hundred years ago it was demonstrated before the Royal Society that the stem of the elder, deprived of pith and bark, sinks in water, and this he had confirmed. The sinking or floating may depend on the proportion of heartwood and sapwood, or, as in the case of charcoal and sponge, on the quantity of air in the tissues. The wood of laburnum, apple, pear, plum, rose, ivy, and even mistletoe, sink in water, as shown by the specimens produced, but boxwood persists in floating. Mr. Peter Boa followed with a talk, in which he said he began his career in a country town where the hours were 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on five days a week, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays, and three attendances on Sunday. In spite of such long hours, he pulled along cheerfully. His employer believed in making every preparation he possibly could, and thus his apprentices were brought up in the faith. From this he passed to the city of Glasgow and joined in the movement which resulted in some amelioration of the hours of labour. His next experience was in Belfast, where he found pharmacy occupied a thoroughly professional position, the owners of pharmacies being licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries of Ireland. About that time the Irish Pharmacy Act came into operation, and the situation speedily changed, as those who qualified as pharmaceutical chemists became the owners of pharmacies and the numbers increased. He had also an experience in London, but found things so differently done there that his stay was a short one. The professional instinct in pharmacy greatly predominated in Edinburgh till the advent of the "cutters." Since that time there was a deterioration and a tendency to become a "store chemist." During the war and since, the professional aspect had been coming up again, and was likely to become more prominent, and he trusted the younger men and women, whom he congratulated on their entry into pharmacy, would carry it forward. Mr. John Lothian, Ph.C., followed with a similar talk, in which he mentioned that in his apprenticeship days it was all pure pharmacy. There were no windows to dress and no fancy goods to sell; they even gave up the practice of teeth extraction, because the pharmaceutical work was as much as they could overtake. Sunday was always a heavy day when people from the surrounding districts brought in prescriptions, which had to be dispensed while they were attending church. Coming to an Edinburgh pharmacy, he was engaged chiefly in the making

of pharmaceutical preparations for a considerable wholesale business. Then he had an interesting experience "on the road." Afterwards, for sixteen years, he was principal of a School of Pharmacy in Glasgow, where, to make his teaching work easier, he perfected his knowledge of practical pharmaceutical processes and afterwards returned to the wholesale. Mr. Rutherford Hill, Ph.C., followed with some notable reminiscences, in the course of which he mentioned that in his boyhood his family was intimate with Mr. Daniel Frazer, of Glasgow, and thus he (Mr. Hill) was fated to be apprenticed to a pharmacist, by whom, while still an apprentice, he was introduced to Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburgh. It was in this way he became a pharmacist, and from the outset took an interest in the Pharmaceutical Society. The various communications were followed by an interesting discussion, and at the close the audience, on the call of Mr. J. H. Tainsh, ex-President, rose to their feet and gave three cheers for the veterans.

London (N.).—A monthly meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held on January 19 at the North Library, Holloway, the President (Mr. J. T. Walters) in the chair. The secretary read the letters, including one on arranging a visit to the Oxo Works on February 11. A member had suggested that a standard formula should be used for "All Fours," and the one in the *C. & D. Price List* Formulary was considered suitable. On the new methylated spirit regulations it was pointed out that surgical spirit, if given the number in the *C. & D. Diary*, could be recommended as a "known, admitted and approved" remedy. Mr. C. W. Andrews gave a *résumé* of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee's work, covering statistical data; and Mr. A. H. Jenkin similarly dealt with dispensing in the London area. An address was given by Mr. F. A. Lawman (Vinolia Co., Ltd.) on *Method in Selling Goods*. Mr. Lawman pointed out that the basis of effective trading is the specific effort which is put forward. The spirit of adventure was one of the needs in business, and worthy of cultivation. He suggested that the best game of all is that of business. Dealing with display, he laid it down that a chemist's window should look like a chemist's, not a general dealer's. As to illumination, he made several valuable suggestions. Again, there was the need for the ever-open door to welcome and invite passers-by. The value of space in the shop was demonstrated. Leaflets, brochures and lists were a great asset to any business. In London, perhaps, lists were not so valuable as in the provinces, but should not be turned down too lightly. Shopping centres were growing, and this led to organisation, in which the chemist should join for common advancement. Shopping weeks could be taken advantage of by the increase of trade which takes place by concerted effort. A good "tip" in industrial districts is change envelopes on which an advertisement is displayed. Regarding weighing machines, Mr. Lawman suggested that the receipts should be given to charities, the more varied the better. A mailing list was essential in doing business beyond the immediate neighbourhood. In making displays a chemist is apt to be haphazard; but nothing is more needful than thought given to effective display. Too attractive a display may be destructive of business, because the objective is obscured by too great attractiveness. Advertising for a chemist is very difficult, but it has a value which should be cultivated. The form and the channel must be carefully considered and conserved; and the advertising should not be spread over too many publications. In selling, the association of ideas might be cultivated, but there was a danger in carrying it too far. The discussion was opened by the President and continued by Messrs. Bolton, Skinner, Felton, Cracknell, Carter and Anderson. Questions were answered by Mr. Lawman, and on the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

London (W.).—A joint meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association and the London (Western) Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held at 192 Oxford Street, W., on January 20, the President of the Association (Mr. J. P. Ellerington) in the chair. There was a large attendance. Mr. G. A. Maflinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, delivered an address on *The Keeping, Selling, Dispensing and Labelling of Poisons*. The following points indicate the trend of the

address:—(1) Keeping.—The regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society are impossible to carry out in full detail. What is a "distinctive mark"—the word "Poison," a star, or a dot? A tinted bottle is not necessary if the alternative method of a distinctive stopper is adopted. It is impossible to put all preparations containing poison into a poison-cupboard—e.g., cough mixtures: the cupboard should be reserved for Part I poisons. There may be more than one poison-cupboard in a shop. Dangerous Drugs Act poisons are subject to the same conditions of storage as ordinary Part I poisons. (2) Selling.—New conditions of sale have arisen since the 1923 Act—e.g., in respect of sale to doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons. The provisions regulating sales under the Arsenic Act differ in some respects from those governing sales of Part I poisons. (3) Dispensing.—It behoves chemists to take the fullest advantage of the right of dispensing any medicine conferred by the Act of 1869. Entries of repeat prescriptions should be in the prescription-book, not in a separate book. A prescription-book may be regarded as consisting of several volumes. (4) Labelling.—The Labelling of Poisons Order affords an opportunity to overhaul complex formulas—those containing numerous ingredients and those including different preparations of much the same poisons. A detailed poisons schedule, desired by some pharmacists, would have to be enormous in extent, and even then new poisonous preparations would arise that were not provided for. Something in the way of simplification of the present Schedule is desirable. Concluding with comments on more general points, Mr. Mallinson remarked that the Home Office has no power to withdraw a pharmacist's authorisation unless an offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act has been proved. The regulations as to keeping poisons will have to be put right. Counsel's opinion (that of Sir Mitchell Banks and Mr. Frampton) had been obtained by the Retail Pharmacists' Union as to whether preparations below D.D.A. strength might be sold to other pharmacists, and the answer was in the affirmative. What is meant by "the shop"? It might be defined as being anything within the curtilage of the premises occupied. It is bad policy to ask for rulings from a Government department. In the long run, he did not think that these Regulations were going to make things worse for pharmacy. In the end the public had to rely on the fully trained pharmacist. (Applause.) On the suggestion of the President, several members put questions, resulting in the elucidation of further problems. In given circumstances, Mr. Mallinson suggested, a retailer can act as a wholesaler in selling Part I poisons. Chemical formulae are not provided for in the Labelling of Poisons Order, but symbols for drachms and so forth may be used. A card-index is not a book. The outer wrapper is not to be regarded as the container under Section 17 of the Act of 1868. The proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Mallinson.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical Chemical Society was held at the Church House, Mr. F. Hindle presiding. Mr. H. B. Hammond gave a lecture on *Poisons and Poisoners*, commencing with a history of the poisons used from the earliest times to the present day. He referred also to the different action of certain poisons on human beings and animals, and gave some instances of how pharmacists have defeated the designs of intending suicides. November prizes for students were awarded as follow:—(1) Mr. Oswald; (2) Mr. Cummings. December prizes: (1) Mr. F. A. Stone; (2) Mr. Cummings.

COST OF LIVING.—Official figures estimate the cost of living on January 1 at 75 per cent. above that of July 1914, compared with 77 per cent. a month previously.

SPÄHLINGER TREATMENT.—The collection of a fund, which is expected to amount to £100,000, has been commenced in this country with the object of purchasing the Spahlinger laboratories at Geneva and establishing a similar institute in Great Britain. The British trustees are Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, and Mr. Roscoe Brunner. The fund will be administered from the Northwich offices of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Aylesbury.—At a meeting of the Buckinghamshire Pharmaceutical Committee, held on January 12, a request to supply the formulas in use by the Panel was received from a wholesale drug house, but as the Committee is reluctant to countenance the preparation of Insurance formulary medicines in bulk, the request was refused.

Blackburn.—Councillor W. H. Grimshaw, Mr. R. L. Gifford, J.P., and Mr. W. H. Lightbown have been appointed to the Pharmaceutical Services Subcommittee. During November 22,629 prescriptions were dispensed in Blackburn, at a cost of £837 14s. 8d., the average cost per script being 8.5d. The Insurance Committee have confirmed an arrangement by the Pharmaceutical Committee to secure proper dispensing services on Thursday and Sunday evenings. During the present year four chemists will open in turn, and the remaining pharmacists will exhibit suitable notices to the public.

Derbyshire.—Thirteen samples of medicines and six of appliances have been taken during the past quarter in the Belper, Long Eaton and Derby areas, and it was stated that the prescriptions had been generally handled satisfactorily, and that in most cases where there was a difference between the specified quantity of drugs and that found in the medicine, adequate explanations had been forthcoming. In one instance one of the ingredients showed a percentage excess of 14.9, and the committee warned the chemist to take greater care. In another case a prescription was presented for picric acid lotion, and the chemist informed the applicant that he could not supply it. He now admitted that he suspected a test prescription, and did not wish such stock as he had of this lotion to be submitted for testing. It was found that the chemist was at fault in not meeting the prescription on application. In view of the difficulty of securing a good test of the dispensing of No. 12 in the Derbyshire Formulary, 1923, it was decided that no further prescriptions for the present should call for picric acid lotion.

Newport (Mon.).—The question of the opening of chemists' shops on Sundays and Thursdays was raised at a recent meeting of the Newport Insurance Committee. Major Vincent said it was not fair that certain chemists who opened on Sunday evenings should have to deal with people who took their custom elsewhere during the week. The clerk stated that there was no regulation enforcing chemists to open their shops during the hours under discussion.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

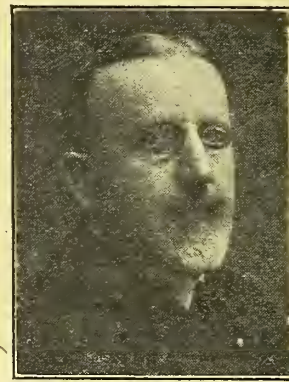
Colchester.—The quarterly meeting of the East Anglian Federation and R.P.U. Group Executive was held at Colchester on January 13. Mr. Percy Robinson (President) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. A welcome was given by Mr. Bevan on behalf of the Local Chemists' Association. Mr. Smalley, member of the Central Executive, gave an interesting address on the *Organisation and Work of the Union*. It was decided to support the candidature of Mr. Smalley for continued representation on the Executive. The Labelling of Poisons Order was discussed at some length, interesting observations by various members, and afterwards a collection for the Benevolent Fund was taken.

Leamington.—The Warwickshire Branch held their annual meeting on January 14, when Mr. Tranmer, a member of the R.P.U. Executive, gave an address on *The Chemists' Mutual Insurance and the Chemists' Defence Association*. He went on to describe the other activities of the Union, concluding with a note on the Labelling of Poisons Order. After the election of officers it was decided to make a levy of 5s. per member to meet expenses.

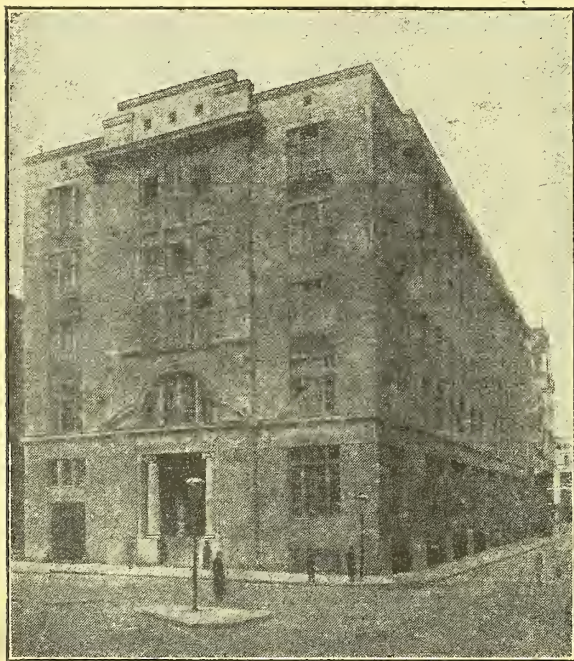
A Famous Polish Firm

FOUNDED a century ago, the firm of Ludwik Spiess i Syn, Ltd., Chemical Products, Warsaw, is the most important pharmaceutical wholesale and manufacturing house in Poland. As will be seen from the photographs on this page, the roomy chief offices, warehouses and other departments are housed in a large modern building at 16 Danilowiczowska Street, Warsaw, while the works and laboratories, fitted with up-to-date plant, are situated at some distance outside the city, at Tarchomin. Attached to this handsome building is a separate warehouse, in which stocks of industrial chemicals, artificial manures, and crude drugs are stored. In addition to carrying on a very extensive wholesale trade in chemicals and drugs, Ludwik Spiess i Syn, Ltd., manufacture a wide range of pharmaceutical preparations and biological products, as well as a number of well-known specialities, such as Novarsenobenzol, Phosphit, etc. To cope with the great expansion in its business, the Przemyslowo-Handlowe Zakłady Chemiczne Ludwik Spiess i Syn,

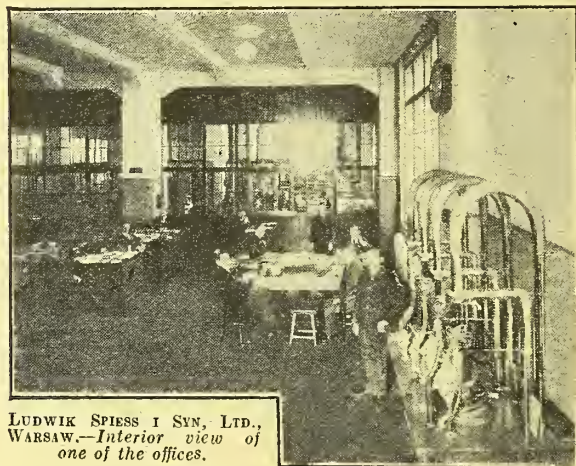
Sp. Akc., to give its Polish style and title, has four branches in various parts of Warsaw, while depôts have been established in the principal business centres in Poland, viz., in Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Poznan, Krolewska, Huta, Lwow, and Wilno. Recently steps have been taken to extend and develop business connections outside the borders of the new republic by establishing agencies in Latvia and Estonia, and now the firm contemplates doing the same in Roumania and in Turkey. This brief sketch shows that the firm of Ludwik Spiess i Syn, Ltd., after weathering successfully the many political and economic storms by which Poland has been swept during the course of the past hundred years, has not only adapted itself to meet the new situation and all its complex problems arising from the creation of a new State, but has steadily grown and prospered, until it now occupies a leading position as distributor and manufacturer in the pharmaceutical world of the Eastern portion of Central Europe.



M. LUDWIK SPIESS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF LUDWIK SPIESS I SYN, LTD., WARSAW.



HEAD OFFICES OF LUDWIK SPIESS I SYN, LTD., WARSAW.



LUDWIK SPIESS I SYN, LTD., WARSAW.—Interior view of one of the offices.



LUDWIK SPIESS I SYN, LTD., WARSAW.—Packing counters for pharmaceutical preparations.

"SYSTEMATIC RESEARCH in methods for the analysis of drugs has been established recently on a more extensive scale in the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture," according to a recent announcement by officials of that bureau. "Work of this kind has been carried on in the Bureau of Chemistry for many years, but it has now been taken up in a more intensive way in order that reliable methods for the analysis of drugs may be made more readily available to pharmaceutical chemists and laboratories interested in this important subject." The work will consist largely in the critical revision of methods used in the analysis of drugs, including the identification and separation of potent medicinal substances in mixtures. Acceptable methods will be embodied in monographs and published from time to time. It is hoped that the aid of universities, colleges of pharmacy, and laboratories of pharmaceutical manufacturers as well as those of State and city drug officials, may be enlisted to co-operate in this work by an exchange of information. Mr. L. E. Warren, who for a number of years has been associate chemist of the American Medical Association in Chicago, has been appointed to have immediate charge of this work. Mr. Warren is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in carting, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, January 21.

A RATHER better tone has prevailed in the Mincing Lane produce markets this week, with a more general inquiry. Changes in value are few, however. Menthol declined towards the end of the week, but subsequently showed a decided improvement on the spot. Japanese peppermint oil has fluctuated considerably, spot oil being cheaper, while the forward positions are higher on balance. American oil is now very firm again after the recent easing-off period, and Western distillers predict even higher levels. Lemon oil has again advanced considerably, and spot stocks are said to be scarce. Bergamot is a shade easier. Crude drugs have been quiet pending the auctions. Among pharmaceutical chemicals, business continues of small volume and subject to severe competition. Bromides are dull; hexamine has a firmer tendency. Methyl sulphonal and phenolphthalein are easier, likewise sulphonal and quinine from dealers' hands. Among industrial chemicals, business is fairly good, but mostly confined to small lots. Acetate products remain firm, particularly sodium; acetic acid is, however, subject to keen competition. Cornish arsenic is again easier; cream of tartar is inclined to harden. Lead salts are very unsteady following fluctuations in the metal. In the coal tar products, carbolic acid crystals have advanced sharply, and cresylic acid is again higher; toluol is firm and active. Among the fixed oils, business has continued very poor and prices in most instances favour buyers. Castor is dull and cheaper; coconut and soya are easier, cotton unsteady, while linseed oil and turpentine are lower.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Carbolic acid crystals	Hexamine	Anise (Spanish)	Antimony
Cresylic acid	Orange oil	Arsenic	Citronella oil
Croton chloral hydrate	(Sic.)	Barium chloride	(Cey.)
Lemon oil		Bergamot oil	Dextrin (Dutch)
Mercury		Castor oil	Linseed oil
Red oxide		Cloves (Zan. c.i.f.)	Maize starch
Peppermint oil (Jap. c.i.f.)		Coconut oil	Menthol powder
		Geranium oil (Bour.)	(synthetic)
	Steadier	Honey	Peppermint oil (Jap., spot)
		Methyl sulphonal	Rubber
		Phenolphthalein	Shellac
	Benzonaphthol	Pimento	Turpentine
	Pyridine	Quinine	
		Resin	
		Rhubarb	
		Rosewood oil	
		Soya oil	
		Sulphonal	

Cablegram

NEW YORK, January 20.—Business is active. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$26.00 per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha is higher at \$3.50, and hydrastis has advanced to \$5.25 per lb. Menthol is dearer at \$6.50 per lb., and short buchu has declined to 50c. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALMONDS.—Advices from producing countries indicate short supplies and higher prices. Last year Persian almonds helped the situation somewhat, but they are not available in quantity this year, and 200s. per cwt. is asked.

ANTIMONY.—There has been a decided reaction all round, this being chiefly attributed to resales on Continental account on this side, and also to considerable concessions by shippers from China, whose offers have become a little freer down to about £82 c.i.f. for near shipment of regulus. English refined now stands at about £99 to £100, and warehouse lots of Chinese have been offered at about £92 per ton. Crude is weaker at around £62 per ton, but the market is quite nominal.

BISMUTH.—The price of metal remains at 12s. 6d. per lb., as quoted by the syndicate, in five-cwt. lots. Returns of the output in Canada (Ontario) for January-September last year amounted to 9,826 lb., against 12,633 lb. for same period in 1924.

CADE OIL.—French of fine quality is quoted on the spot at 1s. per lb. Spanish is 10d.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on January 13, 52,076 kilos Java pharmaceutical bark, representing 1,465 kilos quinine sulphate, were offered. Sales totalled 22,895 kilos, representing 600 kilos quinine sulphate, at from 44½ to 104c. per half-kilo. The next auction will be held on February 17.

CLOVES are quiet with an easy undertone. Zanzibar offer on the spot at from 10½d. to 11d. per lb.; to arrive, January-March shipment has been sold at 10½d. to 10¼d. per lb. c.i.f. delivered weight, and October-December shipment at 10½d. c.i.f. being easier. The landings in London during the week ending January 16 were 433, and the deliveries 514, leaving a stock of 14,040 bales, against 14,149 in 1925 and 30,100 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 433, against 271, and the deliveries 593, against 1,126 bales in 1925.

COCHINEAL.—Stocks continue small and demand slow. Blacks are quoted at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per lb.; s.g. at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; and grey at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes, on January 15, that the price for finest non-freezing steam-refined cod-liver oil dropped suddenly to 142s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. A slight rise took place yesterday, but to-day the market is quiet and easier again. At the moment the prospects at all the centres are favourable for the new cod fishery, and the catch has partially commenced slightly earlier than usual in several districts. During 1925 Norway exported 78,611 barrels of cod-liver oil, against 99,663 in 1924.

GINGER is steady, with sellers of West Coast African at 59s. to 59s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and 57s. 6d. c.i.f. to arrive, but at this figure there are no buyers. Peeled is 80s. per cwt. Japanese is 82s. 6d. spot. Cochin is 100s. for fair-washed rough, and 100s. for calicut brownish rough.

MACB is quite firm, with West Indian offering at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for broken to good pale; fair Singapore is 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; common, 3s. 10d.; and pickings, 3s. 9d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—After a decline towards the end of the week, the market showed a decided improvement, and on Tuesday spot business was done in Kobayashi-Suzuki at 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s. and 24s. 6d. per lb. There were buyers on Wednesday of January-March shipment at 21s. c.i.f., sellers asking 22s. c.i.f. The recent cheap forward prices have emanated from Japan, and it is doubtful if the menthol has been bought from the source of production, although it has been sold on this market. See also auction result.

MERCURY.—The undertone has continued very firm at from £15 2s. 6d. to £15 7s. 6d. per bottle, while there has been a little improvement in the home trade demand, although consumers are buying from hand to mouth. The quantities offering, either on the spot or to arrive, are rather light, although the outlook is rather uncertain. It is difficult to ascertain how Continental producers are situated, but certain reports suggest that they are well sold up.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian have been in fair export inquiry. Sound unassorted Grenada is 1s. 11d.; bold, 2s. 1d.; and wormy and broken, 1s. 2d. per lb.

OPUM.—The following report has been received from Turkey:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 13.—“During the period December 16 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 1,595; softs, 265; and Malatia, 195 cases. Stocks

amounted to:—Druggists', 367; 'softs,' 111; and Malatia, 138 cases. During the past fortnight 46 cases druggists' were sold at £T26½-29, and 12 cases 'softs' at £T30½-33½. No Malatia was sold. Buyers as well as sellers were not numerous. In the interior there has been an abrupt change in temperature; reports state that it is very cold, without any snow, but as yet it is too early to take this into consideration."

PEPPER.—After the close of our last report the market declined further, but before the week ended there was a decided rally, with a further improvement on Monday. The spot value of fair black Singapore is 1s. 4d. To arrive, January-March shipment has been sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3¾d., and March-May, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4¾d. c.i.f. White Muntok pepper has been sold at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d. spot, and shows little change. January-March shipment has been done at 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 6d.; March-May at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 7¼d. to 1s. 7¾d. c.i.f. f.a.q. Singapore is 1s. 6½d. spot f.a.q., and January-March, 1s. 6d. c.i.f. There have been reports of considerable shipments, and until the actual quantity is known prices are likely to be irregular. Prices in the East continue fairly steady, and are much higher than those quoted here.

PIMENTO is quiet, with spot sellers at 7½d. per lb., and January-March shipment at 7½s. per cwt. c.i.f., with parcels afloat from second-hands offering at 69s. to 70s. c.i.f.

RUBBER has been very irregular with heavy selling in all directions, and spot has declined a further 6d. per lb. on the week. The remarkable fall in the spot and near positions has been a noticeable feature, as the further forward positions had only fallen about 3d. per lb. The weakness is due to the absence of any spot demand, both from America and the Continent, with the general accumulation of stocks. Although there has been a fair amount of "bear" selling, by operators, most holders of rubber seem anxious to get out of their commitments; and a further decline may be expected during the next week or so. Stocks continue to mount up, and although deliveries last week amounted to 1,201 tons, they were swamped by the heavy arrivals of 2,733 tons, thus leaving a surplus of 1,532 tons to be added to the stocks. The London stock now stands at 8,851 tons, and a further increase is expected next week. Quotations Wednesday 5 p.m.—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and January 3s. 1½d.; February 3s. 1½d.; April/June, 3s. 1d.; July/September 2s. 9½d., per lb. We deal with the position of the article editorially.

SEEDS.—There is nothing fresh to report in the seed market, and values remain unaltered. Prices are as follows:—CUMIN, Maltese, spot 38s. per cwt., and forward 30s. per cwt.; Morocco, 37s. to 40s. per cwt., according to holder. ANISE.—Spanish, 50s. per cwt.; Russian, 49s.; Levant, 45s. CANARY.—Mazagan is a trifle easier, with a little business at 28s. 3d., and good bold Spanish at 35s. 6d., and small Spanish is quoted at 30s. per cwt. CORIANDER.—Morocco is 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt., and DILL is 20s. 6d. per cwt. FENUGREEK, Morocco, 14s. per cwt. HEMP, Manchurian, 15s. per cwt. LINSEED.—Mazagan is quoted at 22s. 6d. per cwt. MUSTARD.—English is still scarce.

SHELLAC is rather easier, the value of usual standard TN orange quality being 190s. per cwt. on the spot; fine second orange is 240s.; superfine, 270s. to 310s.; and A.C. cakey, 205s. per cwt. The sales for delivery include March at 175s. to 182s. 6d. to 175s.; May, 175s. to 180s. to 172s. 6d. To arrive, TN for January-February shipment has been sold at 172s. 6d. c.i.f., a decline of 5s. on the previous week's quotation. Calcutta, spot, is rs. 81.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch *maize starch powder* is easier at 14s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for January-March shipment 14s. 6d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for January-March delivery is 14s. 9d. Pearl starch for January-March delivery is 14s. 3d., ex store London. Dutch *farina* is 16s. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. 3d. f.o.b. for January shipment. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store London, for January-March delivery. Dutch *dextrin* is cheaper at 21s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 20s. for No. 2. American canary is 18s. 3d. for January-March delivery. White for January-March, 18s. 3d. per cwt., ex store London, and 19s. for January delivery.

Essential Oils

THERE are few price changes to record, but there is more inquiry, and business has improved. Lemon oil is in fairly active demand on the spot, and much higher prices are coming from the source. Japanese peppermint oil has improved for shipment, but is weaker on the spot. Ceylon citronella is weaker.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is dull and unchanged at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

BERGAMOT is slightly easier in some directions, with offers at 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, for 37 to 38 l.a. On the spot, from 24s. 6d. to 25s. is about the value.

CAJUPUT on the spot is quiet, with sellers at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

CASSIA on the spot is quoted at 9s. 4½d. per lb. for 80 to 85 c.a.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quiet, with sellers at from 4s. 11d. to 5s. per lb. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is rather easier with sellers at 2s. per lb. on the spot and 1s. 10½d. c.i.f. Java is unchanged at 3s. c.i.f. and 3s. 3d. spot.

EUCALYPTUS is slow of sale at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. for 70 to 75 per cent. cineol.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is weaker for forward shipment; c.i.f. quotations being made at about 11s. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot, 12s. 6d. is quoted. Algerian is quoted at 12s. c.i.f., and 13s. 6d. on the spot.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil has been in demand; spot values are firm at 8s. 6d. per lb.

LAVENDER.—There has been more inquiry recently on the spot. Quotations are steadier, good quality 38 to 40 per cent, offering at 22s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON.—The spot demand has been active during the week and sales have been made at advancing rates. Up to 7s. 9d. per lb. has been paid, and 8s. is now about the current value for good oil. From 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f. has been quoted for shipment, and for one brand 9s. c.i.f. is asked.

PALERMO, January 13.—Progress in pressing operations is being handicapped by various difficulties. The fact that exports of green fruit are cutting into supplies destined for pressing (and this, in a season when the supply was already scanty for normal requirements) is causing anxiety with regard to fulfilment of local engagements. Although the demand from abroad is still limited, the market remains under the continual strain of efforts to buy on the part of local operators. Prices have consequently risen quite out of proportion to the actual volume of business done.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady at 4s. per lb. spot and c.i.f. to arrive.

NEROLI.—Spot supplies of fine Italian are quoted at 160s. per lb. French *pétale* is quoted at 20s. per 6z.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet has improved at the source, up to 10s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. being quoted. Spot is obtainable at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. West Indian is unchanged at 10s. 6d.

PEPPERMINT.—The forward positions market for Japanese dementholised oil in London remains entirely in the hands of a small band of speculators, whose "bear" tactics have been freely commented on, particularly as their operations in responsible quarters are regarded as inimical to legitimate business interests. Their prices this week for forward shipment have varied almost from hour to hour, and have had no stability. There has been quite a number of these "paper" transactions among the coterie, who are endeavouring to make Japanese oil a greater speculative counter than ever, regardless of the fact that the oil may not exist, for example, October-December (1926) shipment has been quoted at 9s. per lb. c.i.f., which fact shows a boldness on their part hitherto unknown in this article. This has introduced an undesirable and suspicious element into the business, and there is no confidence in the market. The October-December position has been sold at 11s. to 12s. per lb. c.i.f., closing at 13s., and January-March at 10s. to 11s. 6d. c.i.f., closing on Wednesday at 11s. 9d. to 12s. c.i.f. A direct offer of menthol and oil combined for January-March shipment has been received at 35s. c.i.f. On Wednesday there were orders from Japan in this market to buy 100-case lots at "market prices" for both October-December and January-March

positions. The spot value of Kobayashi-Suzuki is about 14s. 6d. to 15s. As regards American oil, spot holders of the leading brands quote 115s. to 120s. per lb., but, although the market is quiet, there is no weakness; in fact, recent U.S. letter advices are "bullish" in tone.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish on the spot is firm at 2s. 3d. per lb.

ROSEWOOD (BOIS DE ROSE) is a shade easier, with spot offers at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is quoted at 4s. 9d. per lb. for prime quality. This would be shaded for quantity.

VEVIVERT.—Bourbon is offered at 48s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, ex Marseilles.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place from the countries named during the period January 7 to 19 inclusive: amber (Germ.), 3 dm.; bay (B.W.I.), 8 cs.; bergamot (It.), 35 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 13 cs.; caraway (Germ.), 5 cs.; cassia (Ch.), 15 cs.; cedarwood (Fr.), 1 cs.; celery (Germ.), 1 cs.; citronella (Guatemala), 5 dm.; clove (U.S.), 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Germ.), 2 dm.; (Aust.), 18 dm.; 412 cs.; geranium (Fr.), 1 cs.; (Réun.), 5 dm.; (Alg.), 2 cs.; 2 dm.; guaiacwood (Germ.), 2 cs.; ho (Jp.), 10 cs.; juniper berry (Germ.), 4 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 60 cs.; lemon (It.), 34 cs.; lemongrass (Br. Ind.), 9 dm.; lime (B.W.I.), 20 cs.; 27 x ½ cs.; mandarin (It.), 10 dm.; 26 cs.; orange (Holl.), 1 cs.; (U.S.), 6 dm.; (B.W.I.), 20 cs.; (It.), 3 cs.; orris (Fr.), 1 cs.; palmarosa (Fr.), 2 cs.; peppermint (Jp.), 250 cs.; (Germ.), 2 cs.; patchouli (Holl.), 1 cs.; (Germ.), 1 cs.; pine (Germ.), 5 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 2 dm.; rosewood (Fr.), 2 dm.; 2 cs.; sandalwood (Holl.), 2 cs.; saffrafras (U.S.), 5 cs.; spike (Sp.), 5 cs.; wormwood (U.S.), 1 cs.; undescribed: (Fr.), 50 pkgs.; (U.S.), 4 dm.; 11 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

MOST business being done is of small size, and competition for orders is very keen. Bromides remain dull, and some cheap offers are recorded from the Continent. Hexamine seems likely to harden with spot holders' prices moving up.

ACETANILIDE is fairly steady on the reduction of last week, but business is not of much account: B.P. crystals or powder, 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., as to quantity.

AMIDOPYRIN, in quantities, might be booked down to 12s. 6d., but most dealers quote 12s. 9d. to 13s. per lb. for small spot lots.

ASPIRIN is attracting fair business, with prices maintained at about 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

BARBITONE is offered at 9s. 9d. to 10s. per lb., with not much interest shown.

BENZALDEHYDE remains flat at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) has met with a better business, with British makers' prices unchanged at 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works, according to quantity. There is a little more Continental material, practically free from chlorine, on offer with about 3s. per lb. quoted.

BENZONAPHTHOL is steadier, but still quiet, with 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. quoted on spot.

BROMIDES.—With business of any size still lacking, and rather easier quotations for quantities from the Continent, the spot position continues weak and is gradually moving to cheaper prices. For 2-3-ton lots the following Continental offers have been noted: potassium, 1s. 1½d., f.o.b.; soda, 1s. 2½d., c.i.f. New York; ammon., 1s. 4d., f.o.b. spot; ammonium, about 2s. 3d.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¾d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues to be quoted by British makers at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., ex works. Dealers' prices for spot are from about 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is moving fairly well, with 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d. per lb. quoted for duty-paid crystals, according to quantity.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals) remains very quiet, with dealers still quoting for forward delivery at about 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains quiet, and the quoted prices of 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. per lb. might be shaded.

CROTON CHLORAL HYDRATE is rather dearer this week at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE remains steady as quoted from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., with Continental prices firm.

HEXAMINE.—There is a firmer tone, and most dealers have already advanced their prices. It is now doubtful if the old price of 2s. 4d. would be accepted even for a very large quantity. To-day's prices are from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6¾d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE is steady, with fair business passing at dealers' prices of 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. for fair quantities.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Some more inquiry this week, with prices unchanged at 2s. 3d. for quantities, in demijohns, and up to 2s. 5d. in bottles; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £42 per ton, spot, net.

MENTHOL (SYNTHETIC) is cheaper at from 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity, for English make.

MERCURY RED OXIDE is dearer at from 5s. 5d. to 5s. 7½d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SALICYLATE is steady with a fair amount of business, with 1s. 7d. per lb. for quantities in carboys. Small lots in bottles 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL is easier and still irregular on spot, with prices varying from 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices for B.P. finest Dutch are unchanged. Two-cwt. cases, 75s.; five cases, 74s.; ten cases, 73s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE continues in fair demand with prices steady at about 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder.

PARALDEHYDE, according to quantity and packing, is quoted at about 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Market quiet.

PHENACETIN is very steady and fairly bright: dealers quote from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Spot prices are cheap compared with Continental offerings; 6s. 2d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. is quoted.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is rather easier as listed by British makers at 4s. to 4s. 3d. with supplies free. Dealers' prices are in the region of 4s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is moving fairly well as dealers' prices of 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb. for quantities in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is nominal on an idle market; quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Crystals are quoted at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per lb., lower price being for cwt. lots.

QUININE SULPHATE from dealers' hands is offered at the slightly easier rate of 2s. 1½d. per oz.

RESORCIN is steady with about 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. quoted by British makers and dealers.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—British makers' prices are unchanged at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., ex works, and 10½d. to 11d. per lb. for technical. Dealers' prices, 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is slow and dealers are finding difficulty in obtaining their quoted prices of 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for quantities.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is in fair demand, with prices slightly firmer at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is quiet with dealers offering at about 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—A good business continues here, with a wide difference in prices for large and small lots. Dealers' and makers' prices are about level. B.P. crystals, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; B.P. powder, 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHONAL remains quiet and rather easier with quoted prices about 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. leviss is steady with occasional small business at the quoted rates of 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Technical quality, 43 to 44 per cent., is rather easier at about 11½d. per lb. spot.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Market remains flat with dealers offering for forward delivery at about 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

THYMOL.—British makers' list price mentions 12s. to 13s. 9d. per lb., but it is understood delivery cannot be given for some time ahead. Dealers quote at about the same rates.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves).—The quoted prices of 22s. to 22s. 6d. per lb. have to be cut to secure business.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, January 20.

A STEADY tone is reported from most quarters, while the amount of business, mostly confined to small lots, is fairly good. Comment continues on the drastic price-cutting to secure business.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged, but competition for business is exceedingly keen: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is firm on account of shortage and sustained demand: B.G.S., £80 10s. to £81 per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

ALUM is rather quiet on spot, with lump fairly steady at about £9 per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for arrival.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues in fair demand, but most business is on contract for forward positions. Dealers are competing very keenly for this business: spot is about 1s. 3d. per lb. for 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE meets with fair business, grey galvanising selling on spot at about £24 per ton, in casks; cheaper to arrive.

ARSENIC.—A further reduction in the Cornish mines' price is recorded at £13 10s. per ton, f.o.r. There is nothing but small domestic business being done. This figure prohibits the import of any of the large surplus stocks on the American market.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) is inclined to ease a little on account of cheaper offers on the Continent. Spot is about £9 10s. per ton, and much cheaper to come forward.

BARYTES shows no change, with importers quoting from £3 5s. to £5 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port, according to quantity and quality.

BLEACHING POWDER.—British makers control the home market with their contract price for four-ton lots at £8 10s. per ton, delivered, for 35 to 37 per cent. available chlorine.

COPPER SULPHATE has been rather dull, but export f.o.b. terms remain on either side of £24 10s. per ton for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR is inclined to harden a little for near delivery: 99 to 100 per cent. quoted at about 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality on spot is steady at £5 5s. per ton, in bags, with small business. Quotations for forward delivery at cheaper rates.

FORMALDEHYDE continues firm and supplies here limited: 40 per cent. by volume, £40 15s. to £41 10s. per ton, ex wharf.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Commercial quality has recovered the slight fall of last week, with spot parcels now at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in bags. To arrive, in quantities at cheaper prices.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, brown, £42; white, £44 per ton, spot. Only a small business reported. Red lead, imported, £41 10s.; white lead, imported, dry, £40 17s. 6d.; ground in oil, £42 17s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. London. Prices close to-day very unsteady owing to fluctuations in metal prices, which on balance have declined considerably.

LITHOPONE is very steady and quite good business is being done with 30 per cent. Continental red seal at £20 to £20 10s. per ton, in casks.

OXALIC ACID continues to hold the rather brighter tone and better demand: spot 3½d., and forward about 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Dealers are quoting at the following Convention prices: up to 5 tons, £28; 5 to 15 tons, £27 10s.; 15 tons or more, £26 10s. per ton, ex wharf, to arrive; 88 to 92 per cent. solid, in drums.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is moving moderately well at steady prices: 90 to 92 per cent., about £24 5s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for forward delivery.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—Some dealers are making spot offers at 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., and the same figures are quoted for forward delivery.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is firm at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. for commercial quality, in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE continues fairly active, with dealers' prices steady at 7½d. per lb. for yellow, in casks, ex wharf.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Dealers' quoted prices are unchanged, but owing to keen competition most sales are at slightly cheaper levels: dog-tooth crystals, £31; medium, £30; fine white crystals, £20 per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

SALTCAKE for home trade from British makers is quoted at £3 to £3 5s. per ton in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE.—Supplies are difficult to locate and prices are firm at £19 10s. to £20 per ton. French makers have curtailed their output.

SODIUM CHLORATE is steady, with the spot price about 2½d. per lb. and about 2½d. forward for large quantities.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Dealers' prices for photographic pea crystals are steady at £13 10s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs, ex wharf; commercial lump, £9, in casks; market quiet. British makers' prices for home consumers, £14 to £15 per ton for pure crystals, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is very steady and in fair demand at 4d. to 4½d. per lb., and is inclined to harden.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains dull, with dealers offering 60 to 62 per cent. solid at £11 10s., and solid at £12 10s. per ton.

SULPHUR is steady, with a moderate demand, especially for Sicilian refined, which sells between £11 and £11 5s. per ton for flowers and about £9 to £9 5s. for roll, delivered London warehouse. Terms for American crude, delivered Manchester, stand at £5 10s.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The price of zinc having fallen materially, the outlook for allied products is unsettled, and the demand for zinc oxide at recent quotations has been very slow. The quotation for zinc ashes now stands at £16 to £17 per ton, f.o.r., and zinc dust ranges from £46 to £55 a ton.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Cresylic acid is dearer again, and carbolic acid crystals have advanced on a brighter market. Other items are about the same, with business fair and the market steady. ANILINE OIL continues in fair request, with prices unchanged at about 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is steady but rather quiet: quoted at 7d. per lb., drums extra, carriage paid. BETA-NAPHTHOL is unchanged, with business fair: quoted at about 1½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL is a firm and active market: pure, 1s. 1½d. to 2s.; 90's, commercial, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is firm and short in supply: pure, about 5s. 3d.; commercial, about 2s. 3d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS have advanced sharply to fully 5d. per lb. f.o.b. in bulk quantities; the market is becoming active. CRESYLIC ACID is moving well and prices for pale 97 to 99 per cent. have moved up to 1s. 10d. per gallon. NAPHTHALENE remains dull: imported flakes or balls, £13 17s. 6d.; powder or crystals, £11 5s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady, with one-ton lots moving at about £47 per ton, in drums, ex wharf. PYRIDINE remains dull, but is steadier at about 18s. per gallon. PITCH continues steady at 58s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, with a fair volume of business passing.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A WEEK of very poor business is reported in most products, and where a fall in prices is not already recorded the markets are unsteady. ACID OILS continue quiet: coconut and palm kernel, 40s.; groundnut, 36s.; soya, 34s., spot. CASTOR is dull and cheaper: pharmaceutical, 50s. 6d.; first pressings, 45s. 6d.; second pressings, 42s. 6d., spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is quiet and easier: deodorised, 52s., spot; Ceylon, 47s., c.i.f.; Cochín, 56s., c.i.f. COTTON remains dull and values unsteady: deodorised, about 47s.; common edible, 44s. 9d.; soap-making, 41s.; crude, 37s., spot. GROUNDNUT is quiet: deodorised, about 50s. 3d., spot; crude Oriental, 45s. 6d., c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet but steady: deodorised, 50s. 6d.; crude, 45s., spot. PALM.—Spot prices show some variation this week. Business, so far, has been poor and market inclined to weaken: on spot, Lagos, 39s. 6d.; softs, 39s.; mediums, 39s. 3d.; hards, 39s. 3d.; bleached, 41s. 6d., spot. RAPE is dull and unchanged: refined, 54s. 6d.; crude, 51s. 6d., spot. SOYA is dull and again easier: deodorised, 48s. 6d.; crude, 40s. 6d., spot. LINSEED OIL.—After some days of poor business the market is irregular and at easier prices for forward positions: on spot, 32s.; January-April, 30s. 1½d.; May-August, 30s. 4½d.; September-December, 30s. 6½d.; boiled oil, 34s. 3d., spot. HULL: on spot, 30s. 9d.; January-April, 31s. 6d.; May-August, 30s. 4½d. TURPENTINE.—The market has remained in a very unsettled state, despite the fact that there has been but little alteration in the American quotations. There have been continued resales for January on speculative account, which weakened prices a long way below American parity costs, and they thus indicate a further fall on the week. Last week's London deliveries were much better, amounting to 2,803 barrels, making a total of 4,716 barrels since January 1. Only 900 barrels are afloat, so that with stocks amounting to 55,248 barrels, the visible supply was returned at 56,148 barrels, which compares with 32,819 barrels a year previously. Spot closes at 63s., February-April 63s. 6d., and May-June 63s. 6d. per cwt. RESIN, after rising a good deal of late, with a considerable business, eased somewhat, but stocks are rather small and the outlook is considered sound. American c.i.f. terms for W.W. stand at about 34s. 9d., and the quotation on the spot is called about 35s. 6d., while the lower grades from B. to F.H. range from 30s. to 31s., and for I. to W.G. from 32s. 1½d. to 34s., while W.W. is called 35s. 6d. Wood.—Hankow is steady but quiet at about 64s., in barrels, on the spot.

London Drug Auctions

Commercial Sale Rooms,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3.
January 21.

At the opening sales of the year a fairly large quantity was offered, comprised in twelve catalogues, but the demand proved most discouraging to importers, and if present conditions continue, it means that importations will gradually decline and buyers will ultimately have to pay higher prices. Cape aloes and benzoin were quite neglected. Buchu was in better demand at about steady prices, being on a level with those paid privately. Cardamoms met with practically no demand, but various bids are to be submitted to owners. Honey met with little support, and where business was effected, prices favoured the buyer. One of the few features was the firmness of Matto Grosso ipecacuanha, although practically nothing sold publicly. Menthol, partly without reserve and under usual conditions, sold at better prices than had been anticipated. Myrrh is neglected. Rhubarb was in fair demand at generally easy prices, and not encouraging to importers. No sarsaparilla was disposed of, this being quite unusual. Tinnevely sold in retail at unaltered rates, and for beeswax there was no demand. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite root (Jp.)	10	0	Honey (ex t.)—		
Albwan oil (pot)	1	0	Porto Rico	7	7*
Aloes—			St. Lucia	6	2
Cape	70	0	San Domingo	10	10*
Zanzibar	6	2	Trinidad	4	0
Ammoniacum (cs.)	38	0	Insect flowers	5	0
Anise (Spanish)	25	0	Insect powder	3	0
Anatto seed	31	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Araroba	27	0	Matto Grosso	16	1
Asafoetida	22	0	Jalap	10	0
Balsam peru	5	0	Jambul seed	5	2
Balsam tolu	22	0	Kamala	8	0
Benzoin—			Kiro (Afr.)	12	0
Siam	22	0	Kola	17	5
Sumatra	177	4	Lavender flowers	10	0
Buchu	74	14	Liquorice root	51	26*
Calumba	100	0	Mace oil (drms.)	3	0
Camphor, crude	15	0	Mastic	8	0
Camphor oil	5	2*	Menthol (cs.)	20	20
Cannab. Ind.—			Musk seed	2	2
African	39	0	Myrrh	94	0
Bonbay	1	0	Nutmeg oil (drms.)	10	0
Cardamoms	165	6	Nux vomica	142	0
Cascarilla	12	0	Olibanum	191	4
Cashew nuts	23	0	Orris (Mor.)	34	0
Cassia fistula	186	0	Palmarosa oil (pots)	5	0
Castoreum (lb.)	100	0	Pareira, brava	37	0
Celery seed	13	0	Peppermint oil—		
Charomiles	63	0	American (cs.)	1	0
Chaulmoogra oil	8	0	Japanese	15	10
Chillies (Jp.)	40	0	Podophyllum root	29	0
Chiretta (Jp.)	2	0	Quince seed	14	0
Cinchona	82	0	Rhapontica root (Ch.)	60	5
Cinnamon bark oil			Rhubarb (Ch.)	131	27
(cs.)	8	8	Rose buds	2	0
Citronella oil (Jv.)	1	0	Rosemary leaves	16	0
Civet (hrns.)	2	0	Scillwer	13	0
Colocynth apple	4	0	Sandarac	57	0
Cubebs	87	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Cubeb oil	4	0	Grey Jamaica	14	0
Cumin seed	66	0	Honduras	3	0
Cuttlefish bone	167	48	Lima	8	0
Dogwood bark	1	0	Native Jam.	36	0
Dragon's blood	104	2	Scopolia root	12	0
Ergot	7	0	Senna and pods—		
Eucalyptus oil	60	0	Alex.	95	2
Euphorbia pil.	13	0	Tinnevely	346	25
Fennel seed	100	0	Soap nuts	29	0
Gambier (cubes)	6	0	Stramonium seed	5	0
Gamboge	15	4	Strophanthus	59	0
Gentian	66	0	Tonka beans	26	2
Ginger (Jp.)	50	0	Tragacanth	4	0
Guaiacum	18	9	Turmeric	208	48
Gum acacia	68	0	Turtle dried	7	3
Henbane	49	0	Wax (bees)—		
Henna	33	0	East African	110	11*
Honey—			East Indian	23	0
Anatolian (cs.)	44	0	Jamaica	15	2
Cuban	59	0	Morocco	70	0
Hawaiian	200	0	St. Lucia	1	0
Hayti	2	2	Wax, berry (Cape)	17	0
Jamaica	572	62	Yolimbabe bark	148	0
Mexican	47	0			
New Zealand (cs.)	10	0			

ALOES.—Cape failed to sell. Fair seconds were limited at from 40s. to 41s. per cwt., and dull and part drossy at 38s. to 39s.; no firsts offered. A lot of 50 boxes Curaçao unassorted, consisting of capey to livery, were bought in at 65s. per cwt. Of Zanzibar in skins, two

cases fair pale hepatic sold at £7 10s. per cwt.; for two cases of ordinary dark in papery skins a bid of £6 is to be made.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during July 1925 amounted to 85,202 lb. (£650), against 25,051 lb. (£200) in July 1924. During the seven months ended July 31, 1925, the exports were 462,783 lb. (£3,756), against 425,579 lb. (£3,320) for the corresponding period of 1924.

BALSAM TOLU.—Fair hard bright was limited at 4s. 9d., and drossy at 4s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Fourteen cases Sumatra (including private sales) were disposed of, comprising middling seconds with false packed ends at £5 per cwt. being cheap. Of Siam, small to bold free pale selected almonds were held at £29, pea and bean size at £21 to £22, and bold grains £15.

BUCHU was in slightly more demand at about steady prices: five bales of middling round part stalky had been sold privately at 2s. per lb. A bale of long-ovals stalky sold at 1s. 10d. per lb., subject to approval, and 3 bags of small round stalky went at 1s. 10d., subject to approval. Five bales sold without reserve at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for common yellowish and bronzy partly stalky leaf. Privately, good green round is quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb., and ordinary to fair round part stalky 2s. to 2s. 1d., with retail sales at these prices.

The exports from the Union of South Africa during July amounted to 10,649 lb. (£791), against 1,437 lb. (£182) in July 1924. During the seven months ended July 31, 1925, the exports were 131,064 lb. (£11,847), against 118,403 lb. (£13,574) for the corresponding period of 1924.

CALUMBA.—The only lot offered was one of 100 bags fair small to bold native washed sorts which were bought in at 15s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—A lot of 15 cases Chinese testing 87 to 90 per cent. were offered and held at 2s. 5d. per lb.

CAMPHOR OIL.—Two drums of white essential had been sold privately, and 55s. per cwt. was wanted for the remainder.

CARDAMOMS met with no demand. Six single bags of decorticated seed sold at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quality. A bid of 6s. 7d. is to be submitted for medium to bold yellowish pale Ceylon-Mysore, 5s. 7d. for medium, and 4s. 1d. for small.

CASHEW NUTS.—A lot of 23 cases fair blanched from Mangalore were offered and bought in at 120s. per cwt.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—A parcel of 4 cases *Taraktogenus Kurzii* was offered and bought in at 3s. 3d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—A lot of four cases fair small to medium palish Turkey apple were offered and bought in at 1s. 6d.

CUTTLE FISH BONE.—A lot of 48 cases sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for medium to bold good pale East Indian bone.

DOGWOOD BARK.—A single bale apparently rather mixed quality was offered and bought in at 10d. per lb.

DRAGONS' BLOOD.—Two cases of fair reboiled Singapore lump sold at £27 per cwt.

ERGOT.—The only lot offered was six bags fair greyish sound Spanish, for which a bid of 2s. 6d. per lb. is to be submitted.

GAMBAGE.—Four cases Siam pipe have been disposed of privately. Fair Siam, slightly blocky, is obtainable at from £18 15s. to £19 per cwt. Mixed dark fractured and blocky has been selling at £14 per cwt.

GUAIACUM was in fair demand, and, considering the depressed tone, good prices were obtained. Fair glassy block (two barrels) sold at 2s. 3d., and seven packages common dull and drossy were knocked down at 8d.

GUM ACACIA.—A lot of 68 bags fair brown Barbary from Saffi was catalogued and bought in at 65s.

HONEY met with a poor demand and prices generally were in favour of the buyer. A few packages Jamaica sold, including smooth pale set 45s. 6d. to 46s., sugary pale set 45s., amber set to setting 44s., liquid amber 42s. 6d., fermenting 33s. to 39s. per cwt. Two barrels pale set Hayti were knocked down at 42s. Of Cuban, 7 casks sold privately; of Porto Rico, 7 casks and 10 drums sold privately. No good quality of honey offered.

IPECACUANHA.—The reduced supply of 16 bales Matto Grosso offered, and one slightly sea damaged, sold at 11s. 9d. per lb., the remainder being held firm at 12s. 6d. for leanish to fair sound.

JALAP.—A lot of ten bags fair Vera Cruz testing 10.55 per cent. was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

JAMBUL SEED.—A lot of two bags of wormy sold without reserve at 1½d. per lb.

KOLA.—A lot of ten bags fair bold West Indian halves offered and held at 2½d. per lb. Five bags of Ceylon and St. Lucia sold at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb. for fair washed halves.

LIQUORICE ROOT.—Ten bales of common natural had been disposed of privately; 13s. 6d. was wanted for the remainder.

MENTHOL.—Ten cases Kobayashi crystals offered and sold without reserve at 22s. to 22s. 6d. (one lot) per lb., less 2½ per cent. discount. Subsequently a further 5 cases Kobayashi and 5 cases Suzuki were offered to be sold with fair competition. They were disposed at 21s. to 23s. for Kobayashi, and 22s. for Suzuki, less 2½ per cent. Privately since the auction sellers are asking 25s. for single cases and 24s. for five cases.

MUSK SEED.—Two barrels fair Grenada were offered and sold at 2s. 6d. per lb.

OILS, ESSENTIAL (VARIOUS).—The following were offered without reserve. Two cases *cinnamon bark oil* (55 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde) sold at 1s. 5d. Six cases testing 52 per cent. c.a. sold at 1s. 2d. Three drums *mace oil*, four drums *cubeb oil*, and ten cases *nutmeg oil* were bought in, no bids being made.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—A lot of ten cases Japanese demethylised (Kobayashi) were offered and sold at 13s. per lb., subject to seller's approval, and a further five cases Suzuki were taken out. A single case of American catalogued as double distilled genuine Wayne County offered and held at 100s. per lb.

PODOPHYLLUM ROOT.—A lot of 18 bags *P. Emodi* was offered and held in at 70s. per cwt., and a further 11 bales at 60s. per cwt.

RHAPONTICA.—A lot of ten bags fair Chinese offered, of which five bags sold at 8½d. per lb. Another lot of 50 bags was bought in at 7d. to 8d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Rather more than usual sold at generally easier prices, and mostly without reserve, which will not encourage imports. The following lots were offered without reserve and sold: Eight cases medium to bold round Shensi at 1s. 9d. per lb.; five cases medium to bold flat High-dried with three quarters fair pinky fracture at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; six cases medium to bold round horny High-dried with two-thirds pinky fracture at 1s. 5½d. per lb. Towards the close of the sale a further six cases flat High-dried, slightly wormy, were knocked down, including medium to bold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., small at 1s. 3d., and pickings at 1s. 2d. Five cases of flat High-dried offered without reserve and two sold at 8d. per lb., the parcel being extremely wormy and unsightly, and would require considerable labour to make it merchantable. For two cases of medium to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters pinky fracture a bid of 1s. 9d. is to be submitted. Two cases medium to bold round Canton, slightly wormy, sold at 2s.

SARSAPARILLA neglected; 14 bales grey Jamaica were offered and bought in at 1s. 6d., the highest bid being 1s. 4d.; 35 bales common grey to fair red native Jamaica were limited at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Of Lima-Jamaica eight bales offered and held at 1s. 4d., a bid of 1s. 3d. being refused for part.

SCOPOLIA ROOT.—A lot of 12 bags Japanese offered without reserve, but as only one bid of 5s. was made the parcel was withdrawn.

SENA.—Two bales of Alexandrian siftings sea-damaged dark mixed sold on underwriter's account at 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; sound siftings were held at 5d.; good pale Alexandrian pods were limited at 1s. 9d., and fair at 1s.; 15 bales ordinary small Tinnevely leaf sold at 2½d. to 3d.; two bales medium to bold greenerish went at 5d., subject, and slightly sea-damaged at 4½d. per lb.

TONKA BEANS.—A single case of fair Grenada, part reddish, sold at 1s. 8d.; frosted Para were held at 2s. 4d., and Angostura taken out.

TURMERIC.—The offerings included 100 bags fair Madras finger, for which 32s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted. A lot of 48 bags fair Madras finger offered without reserve and sold at 28s. per cwt.

TURTLE, DRIED.—Three cases sold at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.

WAX, BEES.—The principal offering was a string of 110 bales East African of mostly good even brown block,

which was bought in at £9 5s. per cwt. Two barrels fair Jamaica block of mixed colours sold at £9 per cwt., and a further 13 barrels were bought in at £9 10s. Eleven cases fair dullish Calcutta slabs had been sold privately; further lots of similar quality were obtainable at £11 per cwt.

YOHIMBEH BARK.—A lot of 50 bags was bought in at 65s. per cwt.; the analysis showed 1.05 per cent. yohimbine hydrochlor, and 2.8 per cent. total yohimbine alkaloids. Another lot of 148 bags from Duala showed 0.25 per cent. y. hydrochlor, and 1.7 per cent. y. alkaloids, but no bids were made.

Japanese Peppermint Oil

AN unusual and somewhat critical position has arisen in the London market for Japanese demethylised peppermint oil, so much so that a well-known firm of merchants feels constrained to write us as follows: "The spot and forward positions of Japanese peppermint oil almost beggar description, and ordinary business ethics seem to be entirely lost sight of. Never have the forward positions been such a gamble; undoubtedly, during the past three or four weeks, what is known as 'bear' tactics have been highly successful, but at an exceedingly great cost to business morality and confidence. Up to, say, six or seven weeks ago the trade generally was a little too sanguine about the size and importance of the world's requirements for Japanese peppermint oil, this being due to the high price and scarcity of American Wayne County oil, but the manner in which the market has been 'rigged' and manipulated by people who do not want the oil, but merely cheques for 'differences,' has been nothing short of a scandal. Prices from the source of production have been more or less ignored, and heavy sales have been made in some instances at shillings below prices ruling from Japan. Undoubtedly many sales were made before the purchases were effected; then lower quotations were made to 'cover' in sales. We believe we are correct in stating that most unfair and unbusinesslike methods were adopted recently, when a small firm, owing to over-trading, were unable to take up their documents, and forced realisations were necessary; this incident was very small indeed, and should have had but little bearing on the market, but we believe it was used in a scandalous way to meet the ends of those who had sold 'bear.' At present the position is not at all clear; we hear that sales of a huge quantity, possibly running into thousands of cases, have been made in the hope of bringing the January-March position to a similar condition to what the October-December position was, and we believe that a very large part of this business has been done on the London market, and not direct with Japan. It may be that those who have sold such huge quantities of January-March forward may yet have cause to regret their action. At present all confidence seems to have been lost in the article, and the methods which have been adopted do not reflect credit on the parties concerned."

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	January 13	January 20
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½—12.08	12.09½—12.09½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39½—20.40½	20.41½—20.42½
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	107.00—107.05	106.95—107.05
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	680—695	720—740
Calcutta	Per rupee	24d.	18½d.—18½d.	18½d.—18½d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	905—915	920—930
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	354—357	354—358
Hong Kong	T. to £	25.22½	28½d.—29½d.	28½d.—29½d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	120.25—120.35	120.35—120.45
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	21½d.—21½d.	22½d.—22½d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53d.	2½d.—2½d.	2½d.—2½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.29—34.32	34.34—34.36
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½—4.86½	4.86½—4.87½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.85½—4.85½	4.86½—4.86½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	23.81—23.84	23.91—23.94
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	128½—129½	129.30—129.40
Singapore	Per dol.	—	28½d.—28½d.	28½d.—28½d.
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.13—25.14	25.17—25.18
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.46—34.50	34.52—34.57
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	36—buyers	35—37



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Loss on Insurance Dispensing

SIR,—“Xrayser III” queries whether “Perplexed” is justified in charging the whole cost of the dispenser's salary to Insurance work on a basis of thirty scripts a day. I think that he is justified in doing so, from the fact that Insurance work is on a totally different basis from ordinary dispensing. In good-class private dispensing businesses it is the general practice to endeavour to clear the dispensing counter and dispatch the medicines at certain times of the day, so that the earlier parts of each period can be occupied in filling up bottles, making solutions, and so forth; knowing the time of dispatch, the dispenser can adjust his work accordingly. But not so with Insurance work; the scripts struggle in at all hours, and the insured person expects either to wait or to come back for them in a very short time, so that the dispenser is never certain of having a definitely clear period in which to do the routine work. In consequence thirty scripts, which could undoubtedly be done in a shorter time, free from all interruption, might well be spread over the day with the other work, and yet the dispenser would be doing work appertaining to N.H.I. the whole time. I should like to extend “Xrayser III's” request for further information to the last sentence of his paragraph; he says that in his experience panel patients frequently receive as good medical service as that rendered to private patients. Is this the general experience? I doubt it.—Faithfully yours.

QUERIST (16/1).

SIR,—“Perplexed” (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 66) is quite right; there is a loss if you have to employ qualified labour specially; you may avoid it if you don't. I said this in 1912 before it began, and Blackpool Association said it much louder about 1915. We won't get a much bigger price; the medico-political union separated the drugs from fees, which reads nearly 50/50, and looks so big to the trade unions—although a plumber's account comes to about 70/30 (wages 70 and materials 30). The N.H.I. never has had a fair chance! What with pre-war malingering, chemists' stubborn attitude to stock mixtures (which brought on discounting), and now malingering again wholesale owing to unemployment (which has doubled every chemist's panel work in industrial towns), we have never had a normal period since it began in 1913. Have patience! Keep down your expenses; don't imagine you are making a fortune out of patents and N.H.I. with labour at £4 a week. Extempore dispensing only paid in the days when prentices worked for pocket-money; it has never paid since. One question to “Perplexed”—What would be your loss if your panel work had all been extempore?—I am, etc.,

JAY MACK (18/1).

SIR,—We have been much interested in the reply to our letter regarding probable loss on Insurance dispensing and by “Xrayser III's” comments thereon—the last part of which, however, is somewhat in the nature of the celebrated apology of Captain Marryat's midshipman. It is with the view of really ventilating this important subject we ventured to write to see if it is possible to get at the truth of the matter; and we would ask if it is possible to have the views of some chemists who have dropped panel work to say how it has affected their returns and their business generally. Taking “Xrayser III's” comments first: the dispenser is a legally qualified pharmacist. Secondly, we enclose five days' scripts for inspection; and we maintain that, in order to get these out in reasonable time, the auxiliary service necessary to be maintained is sufficient to account for 75 per cent. of the dispenser's time taken with the actual making up of the scripts. Thirdly, the salary paid is not excessive, and, we should imagine, is often exceeded, which would

only make matters worse. Fourthly, a second assistant is often necessary in checking, and we consider that in saying the whole of the money shown as paid to dispenser is chargeable to N.H.I. we are really very reasonable. Now to take your other correspondent's letter. The only point there is in regard to distilled water. This is used in the preparation of stock solutions, without which it would be almost impossible to get the work out at all. Reverting to the average of thirty scripts daily it must be remembered that these do not all come in at once, but dribble in all day long, so that it is impossible to allocate certain times to N.H.I. dispensing and then say the rest of the day is clear. Lastly, take bottle washing. The rule is quite clear that a clean bottle must be presented, but how many do—at any rate in accordance with a pharmacist's idea of cleanliness? It takes a considerable amount of skill and material to clean some bottles—far more than one is able to expect from the shop boy or apprentice. Again, no allowance for breakages, but just the bare cost of bottles as they come from the wholesaler. Another point—how many wholesale drug houses charge 12-oz. bottles at 2½d. each? In conclusion, we take a sincere view of our duty to the community as the legal dispensers of medicine, but we also feel that the conscientiousness of the whole craft is being exploited.

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED (19/1).

[Mr. John Netherway (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) and the late Mr. C. T. Allen, Ph.C., agreed, in discussing dispensing in the *C. & D.* in 1919, that twenty-four prescriptions represent an average day's work (of eight hours) for one dispenser. The copies enclosed by our correspondent show the dispensing of 27, 33, 25, 27 and 27 prescriptions for the respective days.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—I expected to see a score of letters in reply to “Perplexed,” but as “Xrayser III” was the only one to question his figures—hence my letter. I am surprised that a man who has evidently the ability to run a business with a turnover that many chemists will envy should put forward such a statement. From his figures the whole time of a dispenser at £180 a year is occupied in dispensing an average of thirty-three scripts a day. These include, I presume, the usual tablets and packets of lint, etc., which I think are counted as scripts by the pricing office. Taking an eight-hour day this gives four per hour! I am not out to prove that we are adequately paid for N.H.I. dispensing—far from it, but it is not by such statements that we shall better our position under the Insurance Act. I can conceive certain shops where Insurance dispensing may prove a nuisance, but any national scheme must be based on an average. Naturally I have no figures to quote, but I think I am safe in saying that 80 per cent. of N.H.I. dispensing is done by chemists running their shop personally with the aid, perhaps, of an apprentice and possibly a junior assistant. If these chemists were to cut out N.H.I. work, very few indeed would be able to reduce their staff, and their overhead expenses would be just the same. The only difference would be a little more time to gossip to their customers and grumble about things in general. Being one of the above 80 per cent. I prefer to accept the despised dispensing fee and work all the time the shop is open. From the tone of the B.M.A. reply to the R.P.U. (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 33) it is evident that the doctors are determined to stick to the dispensing for their private patients. The only hope, therefore, of further dispensing for the majority of chemists is the extension of N.H.I. benefits to the wives and dependants of insured persons. May it come soon!

Yours faithfully,

S. S. (19/1).

The Working of the P.A.T.A.

SIR,—I did not wish to enter into any lengthy correspondence, but I feel I must reply to the courteous letters of your correspondents, “Viator” and “Apostate.” First, in regard to the “ambiguous agreement,” I am speaking for myself, and not as the mouthpiece of the Association. Although I had nothing to do with the actual wording of this agreement, I can say without hesitation that it was drawn up, not in the interest of any one section, but to ensure that supplies should be

obtained through legitimate channels, so that the cutting in certain special articles, which had been so bitterly complained of by the retailers, should be prevented. In the case of articles which are placed on the P.A.T.A. at an advance in price, the retailer's profit (say, 25 per cent.) is assured, where previously, although the wholesale price might have been lower, the article was possibly sold at a profit of, say, 15 per cent.—the P.A.T.A. has done its work, and a reasonable profit has been provided. True, there may be, and no doubt are, as pointed out by both your correspondents, traders who have never sold below face value. These are, shall we say, the lucky ones, but rare, and my reasoning is for the many, not for the exceptions. Now, with reference to "Apostate's" experience in regard to the wholesale, I can of course only speak for my own firm, but I have no reason to suppose that other firms would consciously act otherwise. Our employees are allowed to make purchases on one afternoon only in the week, and then for personal use alone. Sales to the public are prohibited altogether, and would-be purchasers are directed (often unwillingly) to the nearest chemist. I do not quite follow "Apostate's" remarks as to the R.P.U. being able to state its wishes to the P.A.T.A. Most of the members of the council of the P.A.T.A. are members of the R.P.U. I can assure "Apostate" that these councillors are very much alive, and are doughty champions of the retail cause, but they recognise—as do the wholesale, as do the manufacturers—that without the studious fairness of each section towards the other the P.A.T.A. could not long continue. There is just one other point, the so-called surcharge. This is almost a thing of the past. There are not many instances left. It was only applied when the wholesale margin was utterly inadequate, and in nearly every case to articles which, as I think "Apostate" will find, involved heavy carriage. This question of carriage cannot be ignored. I believe I am correct in saying that in the origin of the P.A.T.A. the question of carriage was scarcely considered. The fixed prices were supposed to be (but never were and never will be) for the goods "carriage forward," and since that time the cost of transport has increased enormously. Incidentally, I may say that this very surcharge has resulted in good to both sections of the trade, as in a large number of instances it proved to the manufacturer that his margins were inadequate, and they were amended accordingly, both to the retail and to the wholesale. I feel interested in "Apostate's" sale of Beecham's Pills at face value. I think he must be one in one thousand. I remember Beecham's Pills being sold wholesale at 8s. 8d. per dozen, and retail at 9d. per box. This was in the early days of the P.A.T.A., and it was many weary years before the proprietors could be induced to protect the price—to the great satisfaction, I imagine, of the majority of the trade.—Yours faithfully,

W. C. BIRKS.

York.

SIR,—I am greatly puzzled. The P.A.T.A. was formed with the intention of preventing price cutting, and to relieve proprietors of the expensive working of private schemes. The edict has been issued that proprietors will be held responsible for the effective working of the Association. What is the advantage held out to those who wish to introduce a new line, or keep an old one on the protected list? That is what puzzles me. An analysis shows that they are asked to subscribe for specific objects, but to do the donkey work themselves; manufacturers will be fools to agree to such conditions while paying subscriptions. The analysis also shows that the Association stands self-confessed as being ineffective. The more one ponders over the attitude shown by the new order, the more one wonders at the short-sighted policy adopted. It is typically British blundering, and may be the result of the Association thinking themselves too well-organised and securely established, or of considering all criticism with obstinacy. If the Association were really alive they would realise that never in their history have they been so near to a fall as they are at present. Mr. Birks drew attention to the facilities of modern transport, and this can be one of the causes to contribute to that fall. Cheaper postal and railway rates would hurry it along if

manufacturers cared to sacrifice a little of the profits for working expenses, because they could keep in touch with almost every retailer. The facilities of modern transport are also making possible more direct dealing, which is gradually cutting out the wholesalers—who, by the way, are realising that, and like wise men are becoming proprietors themselves—and there is every reason for assuming that the Association can also be boycotted. Not long ago it was considered a selling point to enter a proprietary in the protected list, but it is not so to-day; it leaves the retailer "cold." True, he would not like to see the end of price protection, but no longer asks if the article is on the P.A.T.A.; further, if questioned, he will admit that the Association leaves a lot to be desired. I make bold to say that if price protection ceased its self-limited activities there would only be a small increase in price cutting. Retailers want scope to deal with local price cutting themselves; there would be less of it if they had that scope. Price protection has now become a habit; it is that which holds the Association together. The retail chemist would probably be the last to cut a price, but he would have little to fear from the hairdressers, for they too desire a fair profit. The hairdressers are showing themselves to be a very progressive class—note the attractive windows that are being fitted all over the country—and it would never surprise me to see a toilet series being put on the market (but not on the P.A.T.A.), and advertised as being only obtainable from them. Hairdressing, with its fashionable cults, is proving very profitable, and we can no longer be said to be the best "accounts." I earnestly hope that all our representatives will "spark in all cylinders," and speed ahead, allowing due respect for the few who are trying to pull the many along the right road.—Truly yours,

A CONVERT (19/1).

Lignum Nephriticum

SIR,—With much interest did I read the remarks on this subject in the *C. & D.* of November 21 (p. 724), and November 28 (p. 774). May I be permitted to add a grain of salt from my own historical notes?

History.—Neither Nicolas Monardes (1565) nor Francisco Hernandez (1577) nor Carolus Clusius (1593) named this remarkable wood *Lignum Nephriticum*, but called it "*Lignum ad renum affectiones et urinae incommoda.*" Some of the medical writers originated the shorter name, as for instance the court physician and city medicus Johann Wittich of Arnstadt, Germany, who wrote a monograph, entitled "*Lignum Nephriticum*," published in Leipzig in 1592. The classic work on herbal, "*Histoire générale des drogues*," par le Sieur Pierre Pomé, "marchand epicier et droguiste," Paris, 1694, names this wood "*Bois néphrétique.*" Thus introduced as a diuretic for renal and dropsical troubles into the European materia medica, I find it listed in an old tax or price list in my own pharmaceutical library, "*Herzoglich-Württemberg. Medicinal-Ordnung*," Stuttgart, 1786, as "*Lignum Nephriticum, 1 loth (½ ounce) = 3 Kreuzer.*"

Chemical Properties.—The characteristic optical properties of this wood, due to a fluorescent constituent (very likely a glucoside), were recognised by the alchemists of that period. It remained for Robert Boyle, the first of the scientific chemists, to make a careful investigation of this colour phenomenon, and in his treatise, "*The Experimental History of Colours*" (1663), he recommends the intensely blue fluorescence which appears in an alkaline solution as an indicator and a reagent for acids. In 1646 the Jesuit father Athanasius Kircher described a wooden cup received from the Mexican Jesuits, which would colour water poured into it a deep blue with a chameleon-like fluorescence. In 1650 Caspar Bauhin described a similar cup. No doubt this remarkable and in that early time considered mysterious property of this wood greatly enhanced its value, both therapeutical and monetary, so that in the seventeenth century these "*Nephritic Cups*" were esteemed as gifts fit for royalty.

Botanical Origin.—As in many other cases of old and forgotten vegetable remedies, the botanical origin has been a matter of dispute. Dorrvaldt ("*L'Officine*," 1880, p. 302) names *Gulistania Moringa*, Linn., as the source. Wittstein ("*Handwörterbuch der Pharmakognosie*," 1882, p. 69) states the same source, but considers it doubtful!

Dragendorff ("Heilpflanzen der verschiedenen Völker und Zeiten," 1898, p. 345) considers it a derivative of a species of *Guaiacum*. H. J. Moeller, as pointed out in the *C. & D.*, November 21 (p. 724), claimed that *Lignum Nephriticum* was derived from one or two species of *Pterocarpus*, namely *P. amphymentum*, D.C., or *P. orbicularius*, D.C. Drs. Stapf, Small and Holmes, as pointed out in the *C. & D.*, November 28 (p. 744), considers *Eysenhardtia amorphoides*, H.B. and K., as the proper source. To all this permit me to add the latest contribution on the rediscovery of Nephritic Wood. W. E. Safford, in a paper before the Botanical Society of Washington, D.C., and published in "Annual Report of Smithsonian Inst. for 1915," pp. 272-298, illustrated with seven plates, considers its botanical source as *Eysenhardtia polystachia* (Ortega), Safford. This is indigenous in Mexico and known as "Palo dulce," but not used to any extent. At that meeting Dr. Safford exhibited samples of the wood, and Dr. Briggs, of the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry, showed the fluorescence of the aqueous extract. I have no record of any later investigation; and if there is, I should be pleased to learn it.—Yours faithfully,

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH.M.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Official Interference

SIR,—In my opinion, persistent hammering on the part of pharmacists is a prime necessity if they expect ever to remove the injustice and insults to which our craft is subjected. We are told by our advisers that we are endowed with "privileges," and that our duties lie in serving the "public interest." That sounds good. On the other side of the sheet, however, we find that we are subjected, like criminals, to a spy system, and that the serving of the hereinbefore-mentioned "public interest" proposition is best administered by setting traps, under the assumption that the pharmacist is a sort of inferior being, unfit to exercise any discretionary power, being devoid of both judgment and common sense. How encouraging this *quid pro quo* must be for the budding aspirant to bachelor degree fame! The milk-and-water policy of our Society and Union is pitiful to behold. So-called "higher status" and "education" is their dominant note, but it is this that is ruining the intelligence of the country for all practical purposes. How many big manufacturers, for instance, are there—and we are essentially a commercial country—who find themselves in the clouds when they come to import many of these wonderful products of degree fame, with strings of letters after their names, without having started from the ground upwards? Leave the "M.P.S." out is my advice to all pharmacists, and do it now, before the risk of still another costly legal enactment (with the usual liberal and expensive quantum of officials taken away from productive labour) is incurred for dealing with the wicked pharmacist's latest crime of apparently being now concerned in M.P.S. (Making People Sick).—Faithfully yours,

F. C. HERON.

Ealing, W.13.

Branch Resolutions and their Reception

SIR,—Referring to the frigid reception of resolutions sent in by the Glasgow and Edinburgh Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 42), this reminds one of the little rhyme ending "and so *ad infinitum*." For, turning to p. 38 of the same issue, we find that the Society suggested to the British Medical Association a discussion on matters under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and received a curt reply that it was "a matter of wide policy and the B.M.A. were not prepared to discuss it." On the same page it appears that the Retail Pharmacists' Union complained to the B.M.A. that some doctors were in the habit of dispensing prescriptions given to patients by specialists, which one would consider a reasonable complaint, for if a pharmacist sends a customer to a doctor, and that doctor sends him to a specialist, one would naturally expect the customer to bring the prescription back to the pharmacist. But the R.P.U. received the reply that dispensing by doctors was a legal right and the B.M.A. could not admit that it be curtailed. I had, in my innocence, thought that dispensing by doctors was for their own patients and not for other people's.—Yours truly,

BELOW ZERO (18/1).

Legal Queries

F. V. (15/1).—Spread belladonna plasters are in Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

M. S. (14/1).—The procedure as to opposing the grant of trade-marks is given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, p. 309.

F. & C. (11/1).—The labels you send do not render the preparations to which they are attached liable to medicine-stamp duty.

W. H. (16/1).—The foot-rot paste is not a scheduled poison, and is therefore not affected by the laws regulating the sale of poisons.

W. & H. (16/1).—Ammonia preparations, according to a ruling of the Pharmaceutical Society, are not included under the Labelling of Poisons Order.

C. E. J. (15/1).—Arsenic and iron pills are an "admixture" under the latest authoritative ruling, and should be in Part II of the Poisons Schedule. Solvellæ hyd. perchlor. is a "preparation," hence in Part II.

F. H. E. (11/1).—It is only unqualified persons who have served a regular apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist—that is, with a proper indenture—who are allowed to sell "known, admitted and approved" remedies unstamped.

G. G. (19/1).—The label for the disinfectant would render the preparation to which it is attached liable to medicine-stamp duty, unless there are circumstances which bring it within any of the exemptions of the Medicine Stamp Acts.

N. P. (19/1).—We agree with you that a poison proportion table which gives a percentage figure of 0.0572916 although probably correct is an absurdity from the practical point of view. Such a statement on a label is calculated to make the Labelling of Poisons Order ridiculous in the eyes of the public.

S. C. P. (14/1).—Chloroform dilution of the strength you mention is not a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts. Ext. ipecac. liq. is technically a poison, but the trade custom in dealing with dilute ipecacuanha preparations is not to regard it as a poison.

G. G. (13/1).—It is only when liniments contain a scheduled poison that they are required to be sent out in bottles "rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles," and to be labelled, "Not to be taken internally."

F. N. (16/1).—The Merchandise Marks Bill, which proposed to make it necessary to mark honey with the country of origin, did not become law. It may, however, be reintroduced, but it will be time to act when the requirement becomes law.

Lacu (13/1) employs an assistant at a salary of £4 per week, and a boy, aged seventeen, at 8s. 6d. per week. Is he right in deducting 1s. 4d. per week from the former's wages, and 1s. 0½d. a week from the latter's for National Insurance contributions? [Yes.]

Savidge (9/1).—Lobelia contains two alkaloids which have poisonous effects, hence preparations of lobelia come under those containing a poisonous alkaloid. Pulv. lobeliæ co. B.P.C., the tincture and all preparations containing lobelia come within Part II of the Poisons Schedule.

G. C. L. (11/1).—It would be perfectly clear to state that the tablets "represent syr. hypophos. co. B.P.C. ½ dr. or 1 dr.—Poison," as the case may be. The point to be borne in mind is that the declaration should leave no doubt in the mind of the purchaser as to what is being bought.

G. G. W. (12/1).—No person may sell by retail a preparation of a scheduled poison who is not qualified, unless licensed for the sale of certain agri-horticultural poisons. On the other hand, a person may manufacture for wholesale sale, and not infringe the poison laws, but the transactions must be purely wholesale dealing.

Eyton (12/1) has an apprentice, aged seventeen, to whom he pays 5s. per week. What insurance contributions are payable in respect of him? Is there a society which provides for chemists' assistants greater benefits than others? [The contributions payable weekly are: *Health*: Employer and apprentice, 4½d. each; *Pensions*: Employer and apprentice, 4½d. each; and *Unemployment*: Employer 4d. and apprentice 3½d. The benefits are uniform, as they are provided not by the approved societies, but by the State.]

M. W. (11/1).—The draft Optical Bill issued by the Joint Council of Qualified Opticians makes provision for sight testing and optical dispensing by bodies corporate in much the same way as is done in the Dentists Act, 1921. So far as we can see, there is no mention of co-operative societies who employ a qualified optician, but if and when the Bill comes before the House of Commons you should get your member of Parliament to ascertain whether these societies may still continue to carry on sight testing and the supply of glasses.

J. B. E. (6/1) is under the impression that if literature which has been printed in Germany is distributed in this country or the Colonies it must have printed upon it prominently the words "Printed in Germany." Can we state the position? [So far as this country is concerned, with a few exceptions, printed matter of all kinds must bear the name and address of the printer—the imprint, as it is called. However, there is no law, so far as we are aware, which makes it necessary to use the words "Printed in Germany." We do not know what is the position in the Colonies.]

X. Y. Z. (10/1) asks as to whether he is entitled to deduct as a trade expense when making his return for income-tax the salary (17s. 6d. a week) which he pays his wife for assisting him in his shop. She is a trained assistant of ten years' experience. He also wants to know how the money she receives in this way is to be dealt with—as her or his income; and if, in the circumstances, she requires to be insured under the National Health, Unemployment, and Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Insurance Acts, and, if so, what are the contributions payable in each. [The claim that this is a trade expense is one that can properly be made. The wife's salary would then be included with the income of the husband as their joint income for income-tax purposes; but before it is so included she is entitled to a personal deduction from it of nine-tenths because of it being earned income, provided that the total deduction claimed by her under this head does not exceed in all £45. As to National Health, a wife employed by a husband need not be insured under the Acts. This applies also to Unemployment Insurance. And under the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Act the insurance is not compulsory; but the pension is only granted to the widow of a person who was insured at the date of his death, and certain other statutory conditions were complied with. The ordinary rates of contribution under this Act are, in the case of men 9d., and in the case of women 4½d. weekly, payable in equal parts by employer and employed.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

M. H. J. (5/1).—DISPENSING CHARGE.—The following is the charge for dispensing the following prescription on the *C. & D. Costing System* :—

	d.
Ext. suprarenal gr. ss.	5.0
Ext. pituitary gr. iss.	54.0
Pulv. nuc. vom. gr. j.	1.0
M. ft. cachet.	
Mitte 24.	
Dispensing fee	24.0

Charge 7s. 84.0d.

Selectar (7/1).—P.p.a., after the directions for use on a prescription, signify *phiala prius agitata* (the bottle having been first shaken).—

W. H. B. (4/1).—The stock mixtures formerly included in the Drug Tariff of the National Health Insurance scheme were last printed in the *C. & D. Diary* for 1917.

T. W. (11/1).—DISPENSING CHARGE.—The price to charge for the hair wash on the *C. & D. Costing System* for Dispensing is as follows :—

	d.
Ol. amygd. dulc. 2 oz.	15.0
Ol. rosmar. 2 oz.	19.0
Tr. jaborandi 1 oz.	9.0
Spt. camph. 2 oz.	15.0
Liq. epispastic. 2 dr.	8.0
Glyc. boracis 2 oz.	7.0
Otto rose gtt. 8	30.0
Container	3.0
Dispensing fee	8.0

114.0d.

Charge 9s. 6d.

L. H. R. (11/1).—UNG. AC. SALICYL. CO.—There is no recognised formula under this title. It may be intended for Unna's ung. ac. salicyl. c. creosoto, which is :—

Ac. salicyl.	5iv.
Creosoti	3i.
Ung. simpl.	3v.
Cera flavæ	3iij.

The University College Hospital Pharmacopœia has an ung. ac. salicyl. et sulph., as follows :—

Ac. salicyl.	
Sulph. sublim. aa.	p. iij.
Ung. ol. coco.	p. 94

Ung. olei cocois is ol. coco. 70, paraff. moll. flav. 30.

Devonian (11/1).—DISPENSING CHARGE.—The following is the price for dispensing the prescription you send, according to the *C. & D. Costing System* :—

	d.
Tr. nucis vom. ℥ 384	6.0
Tr. rhei co. ℥ 1152	14.0
Spt. menth. pip. ℥ 384	42.0
Ac. sulph. dil. ℥ 576	3.0
Inf. cascár. ad 3xij.	9.0
Container	3.0
Dispensing fee	8.0

Charge 7s. 1d.

85.0d.

H. B. (12/1).—An optical department dependent wholly on the manager should have the proper allocation for overhead charges made, space occupied, and interest on investment made by the proprietor. To this add the cost of material and proportion for the manager's time occupied, and the residue will be net profit, which is fully worth 50 per cent. to the one on whom it is built.

Timon (15/1).—Tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. 85 should be used, as this is the only preparation under that name. If, however, you have reason to believe that the prescriber intends tr. chlorof. et morph. co. 1914, you should get him to verify this.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," January 15, 1876

Nutmegs and Mace

An American journal tells a story which is worth preserving, and which is probably true. In the palmy days of the "Hon. East India Company" all the company's possessions were governed by twenty-four gentlemen, called the "Hon. Court of Directors," who had spent their lives from early manhood to middle age in India, were usually the company's most distinguished civil and military servants, and were supposed to know everything pertaining to the interests of the great corporation. The office of the "Hon. Court of Directors" was in Leadenhall Street, London, whence they appointed all officers, civil and military, from the ensign to the governor-general. They superintended, also, the sale of all merchandise and products of India, and finding at one period that the mace sold more readily and was more valuable than the nutmeg, they wrote to the government in India to cultivate more of the mace and less of the nut.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Drop.—By international agreement in 1906 the standard drop pipette should have an orifice with external diameter of 3 mm., and produce 20 drops in delivering one gram of distilled water at 15° C. The number of drops per gram of other liquids depends upon their viscosities, being considerably greater with the comparatively mobile organic solvents (e.g., tinctures (58), chloroform (60), and ether (90)). Measuring in drops from bottles is extremely inaccurate, however careful the operator may be. The size of the bottle neck, the amount of closure with stopper, the fluidity and amount of the contents—each and all profoundly affect the size of the resultant drop. The use of a minim measure (washing out with diluent) is far preferable if any pretension of accuracy is desired; but it is necessary to allow for viscosity if more than ten drops of medicament is prescribed.

Drug Club.—The Drug Club is composed of *bona-fide* wholesale druggists of Great Britain, being principals; the "original members" were partners in those firms who gave their adhesion (by writing or their presence) to the meeting of December 10, 1891. The object of the club is for social intercourse between members of the wholesale drug trade, and for the protection of their general interests. There are two general meetings in the year—June and December. The winter general meeting, at which the President, Vice-President, and Secretary are elected, is usually followed by a dinner, to which all the members are invited by the Secretary (Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, 8 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.).

Drug Companies.—In 1880 the House of Lords, in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. London and Provincial Supply Association, Ltd., decided that the word "person" in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, referred only to such natural persons as could pass examinations and be registered. Consequently, an individual seller of poison who was unqualified became liable to a penalty, but a limited company escaped liability. This unsatisfactory state of affairs continued until the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Section 3 of which regularised the position of limited companies by providing that "a body corporate may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist:—

"(a) if the business of the body corporate . . . so far as it relates to the keeping, retailing and dispensing of poisons, is under the control and management of a superintendent who is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, whose name has been forwarded to the Registrar appointed under the Pharmacy Act, 1852, to be entered by him in a register to be kept for that purpose, and who does not act at the same time in a similar capacity for any other body corporate . . . and "(b) if in every premises where such business as aforesaid is carried on, and is not personally conducted by the superintendent, such business is *bona-fide* conducted under the direction of the superintendent by a manager or assistant who is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and whose certificate of qualification is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business."

There is no prescribed form upon which notification to the Registrar must be made, but the Pharmaceutical Society publishes a form.

Drug Companies.—See Companies, formation.

Drug Deterioration: Prevention.—Vegetable drugs (whole or powdered) should be kept in air-tight containers, and it is necessary to ensure that these have been sufficiently air-dried to prevent mould. Drugs, such as

belladonna and ergot, which are liable to attacks by insects can be protected by adding from time to time a little chloroform or carbon tetrachloride, the odour of which can be removed by exposing in a warm atmosphere. Drugs stored in drawers are liable to absorb odours or contaminate their neighbours. In general, glass containers or tin-lined boxes with good lids should be used for aromatic herbs and drugs. Sugar of milk and starch are active absorbents of flavours and odours, and should be kept in air-tight tins. Many drugs, chemicals and oils require protection from light, santonin, chloroform, oleic acid and fixed and volatile oils being examples. All volatile oils should be kept in a dark cool place, orange oil and lemon oil for stock use being preferably diluted with an equal volume of alcohol. Fixed oils and fats are affected by oxidation, absorption of moisture and exposure to light, loose stoppers, dirty necks and cracked enamel of ointment pots being additional inducements of rancidity. Faulty stoppers of containers are responsible for deterioration of many products, notably spiritus ætheris nitrosi and aqua calcis, containers for which should be of such a size that they are kept full and frequently renewed. Volatile liquids, such as acetone, ether and chloroform, not only require especially good stoppering, but should also be kept in a cool and preferably dark store. Chemicals which suffer in appearance by open storage are Glauber's salt, Epsom salts, and washing soda; the first two are best bought in cartons wrapped in waxed paper, where ease in storage and elegance in appearance is desired. Ammonium carbonate can be kept hard and translucent in bottles by wetting with a little liquor ammoniæ. Pyrogallallic acid and, to a less extent, tannic acid require protection from oxidation by air, while salicylic acid and phenol must not come into contact with iron implements. Glycerin, lactic acid and sulphuric acid become diluted by absorption of water unless kept in well-sealed vessels. Potassium salts are generally deliquescent, and the iodide and bromide may be affected by light. Hard rubber stoppers are requisite for bottles containing solutions of caustic alkali which act as glass cements. Camphor flowers should not be kept in original cardboard boxes, as it slowly volatilises. Among the alkaloids, eserine salts give trouble by turning pink if exposed to air and light. Almost all biological products (pepsin, pancreatin, gland substances) are hygroscopic, and deteriorate with prolonged storage. Vaccines and serums need a refrigerator for proper storage, as they deteriorate rather quickly at temperatures above 5° C., and in any case are best bought fresh as required.

Druggist as Title.—Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, includes the title "druggist" among those protected in respect of keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons. The penalty for contravention is £5, and the Pharmaceutical Society is the prosecuting authority. The 1908 Poisons and Pharmacy Act empowers those corporate bodies and firms which fulfil the necessary conditions for carrying on the business of pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists to use the term also. The term "druggist" used for purely wholesale businesses is not comprised within the above definition.

Druggists in Ireland.—Section 8 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, established a new class of qualified men known as registered druggists, and subsequent sections provided for their examination and registration. (See Registered Druggists.) Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1924, the only qualification set up is that of pharmaceutical chemist, and accordingly the existing grade of registered druggists will eventually become extinct in Northern Ireland.

Drug Standardisation.—The purpose of Pharmacopœias and text books of pharmacognosy is to define standards to which drugs *should* conform, the object being to render supplies as uniform as possible. Crude drugs differ considerably according to climatic conditions, care in collection and drying, and marketed drugs rarely approach museum specimens. Drugs in regular demand are sorted either in country of origin or on entry into the Port of London, or by wholesale druggists. The "druggists' qualities" supplied to retail chemists represent the results of somewhat costly garbling. Crude drugs for manufacturing purposes need not be so sightly,

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

but they should conform to standards which are ethical as well as pharmacopœial. For example, water-damaged or overheated drugs should be rejected, while mouldy or worm-eaten medicinal products are not suitable for making galenicals for human consumption. Excess of adherent soil, or of added dirt and stones, is not allowable, hence the limits often imposed upon drugs as regards total ash and insoluble ash. An ash limit also aids in preventing excess of stalks in leaves, herbs, spices, etc. The amount of alcohol-soluble matter serves to set up suitable standards for gum-resins (myrrh, benzoin, asafoetida, etc.). In general, examination and sorting by a drug expert is equally, if not more, important than standards for ash, solubility, etc., as regards identification, evaluation, and standardisation of crude drugs. Drugs containing alkaloidal principles can be definitely standardised, and such are aconite, belladonna, cinchona, hydrastis, ipecacuanha, nux vomica, and opium. Male-fern extract and jalap have standards prescribed for oleo-resin and resin content respectively. Biological assays by tests on animals are used as routine methods for standardising many preparations, but are not yet official in this country, with the exception of certain organic arsenicals (salvarsan, etc.), which is compulsory. Cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, strophanthus, pituitary extract are drugs to which physiological methods of assay are frequently applied. Diphtheria anti-toxin and tetanus anti-toxin are invariably standardised by biological assay. Insulin is standardised by animal tests, and vitamin testing of cod-liver oil is the latest extension of biological standardisation. Standardisation of drugs is a routine procedure by responsible wholesale druggists, who make standards of their own for unofficial or new remedial agents, both for purposes of self-defence and in the interests of their chemist customers. The best legal guaranty of purity of drugs is to obtain them from a wholesale druggist of repute.

Drug Standards.—The legal standards for drugs in this country are *prima facie* those of the British Pharmacopœia. This applies equally to crude drugs and the galenicals prepared therefrom. To rebut a pharmacopœial standard it is necessary to prove that this is erroneous, but the scientific evidence to upset a pharmacopœial standard must be exceedingly strong, as justices rigidly adhere to pharmacopœial statements as standards. Health Insurance dispensing is extending the standards for medicines or compounded drugs to those of the various local Pharmacopœias and the British Pharmaceutical Codex in cases where test prescriptions are prescribed from these formularies.

Drug Trade Appeal Fund.—Inaugurated at a meeting held in London on August 6, 1902, after a letter written by Sir William Glyn-Jones to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 12, 1902. The resolution at the meeting was in the following terms:—"That a fund be raised and made available for paying the costs of contesting appeals against conviction, or in support of dismissals, in cases brought under the various Acts of Parliament affecting the trade, and in which the point at issue is one of importance affecting the drug trade as a whole." Of the legal cases then pending, that of Farmer v. Glyn-Jones, which was eventually decided in favour of the "known, admitted, and approved" remedies exemption (*C. & D.*, I, 1903, p. 702), was the most important. Of late years subscribers to the Fund have met biennially. At the meeting in 1924 it was stated that the market value of the war stock was £577 19s. Secretary, Mr. W. Johnston, 18 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

Due Date.—Where a bill of exchange is drawn at so many "days after sight," or "days after date," the time of payment (or "due date" as it is called) is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run, and by including the day of payment. Thus, a draft at "thirty days' sight," accepted on July 25, would be due August 27 (*viz.*, six days in July, twenty-four in August, and three days' of grace).

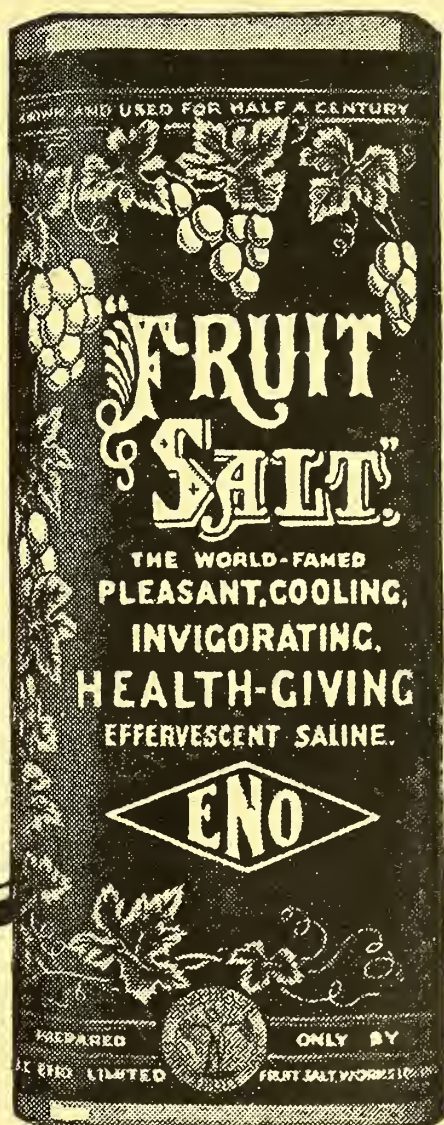
Dugong Oil.—Two species of *Halicore* belonging to the mammalia (N.O. *Sirenia*) yield an oil known as dugong oil. *Halicore australis* (*Halicore dugong*, Daub.) usually provides dugong oil, and is found on the Australian coast from Brisbane along the North Barrier Reef, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, along the N.W. coast, and in Sharks' Bay, Western Australia, frequenting shallow waters, and feeding on the sea-grasses growing in depths of two to four fathoms. The animals are gregarious, and are sometimes met with in immense herds, but are difficult to utilise, as they often suddenly desert a feeding ground and appear elsewhere where no provision has been made for boiling them down. The Australian dugong sometimes reaches a length of fifteen feet, and averages four to six cwt., though sometimes reaching ten to twelve cwt. The average yield of the oil is six to fourteen gallons per animal, but sometimes amounts to eighteen gallons. It is obtained from the cellulose matter under the skin, from which it is separated by boiling; when well refined it is clear and limpid, but loses its fluidity at low temperatures. It is said, when pure, to have no unpleasant flavour (but this is not true of the commercial article), and is readily taken by the stomach which rejects cod-liver oil, for which it is used in Australia as a substitute. Attention was directed to the use of this oil as a substitute for cod-liver oil as long ago as 1872 by Dr. Hobbs, of Brisbane. The oil as seen in this country presented more the appearance of lard, and might be compared with it. In fact, the fat layer underneath the skin is not infrequently mixed with layers of lean meat, giving it a strong resemblance to bacon. But the demand for dugong flesh as an article of food in Queensland is quite equal to the supply, and there is little likelihood of dugong oil being exported for medicinal purpose unless money is spent in cultivating dugong as an industry. The skin of the animal is somewhat like that of the pig, and is smooth, bluish-black in colour, and well adapted for machine belting; it is nearly an inch thick, sometimes rather more. Fifty or more skins have been shipped at a time from Queensland. The two large incisor teeth, or tusks, present in the head of the male dugong are said to be valuable as a substitute for elephant's ivory. Some hundredweights were formerly shipped from Moreton Bay, valued at 60s. per cwt. The latest information in regard to dugong oil is contained in an article in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" (vol. xxiii, No. 4, 1925).

Dutch Drops.—Dutch Drops, also known as Haarlem Oil, was first prepared in 1672, by a Dutch physician named Claas Tilly, and is still manufactured in Haarlem by C. de Koning Tilly, a descendant of the originator. This "Medicamentum Gratia Probatum" is put up in peculiar small vials, in the style of two hundred years ago, with a curious circular wrapped round every bottle of the genuine remedy. It enjoys a considerable reputation in some Continental countries, throughout South Africa, and among the foreign-speaking element of the United States, as a popular diuretic and as a prophylactic against all kinds of disease. Authors are divided concerning the composition of the original product, one writer saying that it was the red oil obtained as a second fraction in the dry distillation of resin; another that it was made by the dry distillation of a mixture of aloes, myrrh, olibanum and olive oil; and another that it was a mixture of balsam of sulphur, oil of turpentine, and Dippel's oil. In "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the following preparations are given as most closely resembling the original: (1) Balsam of sulphur 3j. oil of turpentine 5iv.; (2) balsam of sulphur 3j., oil of turpentine 3ij., oil of cade 5iv. The Supplement to the German Pharmacopœia includes under the title "*Oleum Terebinthinæ Sulfuratum*," Haarlem Oil, a mixture of one part of sulphurated linseed oil and three parts of oil of turpentine. Dutch Drops are liable to stamp duty as they are specifically mentioned in the Medicine Stamp Act, 1812.

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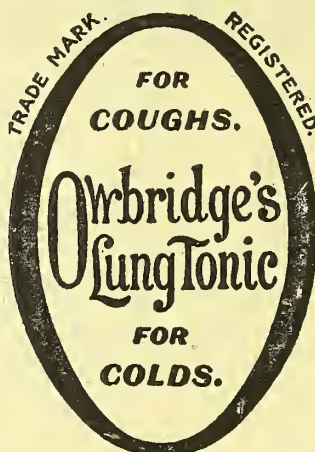
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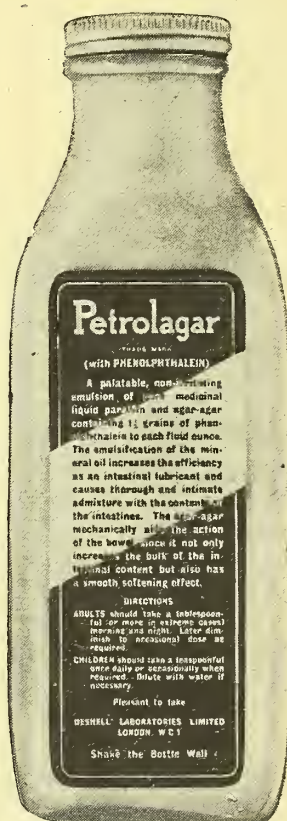
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JANUARY 23, 1926.

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9.—LANCASHIRE.—General Retail Business, with Wine Licence and small Optical connection; established 50 years; returns, £2,400, with scope for considerable increase; net profit, £600; small living accommodation; held on lease; valuation terms entertained.

10.—WEST OF ENGLAND.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, £1,100 per annum, at good prices; corner shop; Vendor estimates stock and fixtures at £600; comfortable house; net rent and rates, £23; held on lease; price about £675.

11.—CUMBERLAND.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns, last year, £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent, £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

12.—BIRMINGHAM.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; established 1871; returns this year, £1,500; net profit, £400 about; single-fronted shop, with living accommodation; rent, £50; held on lease; price, £1,000.

13.—NORTH-EAST COAST.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; returns exceed £1,300 per annum; net profit, £350; large double-fronted shop; rent, £60 yearly; held on lease. Owing to ill-health, Vendor will accept £1,050.

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2.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; d.f. shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

3.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £34 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

4.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road, in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 p.a.; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agy.; dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

5.—SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, situated on main road; premises consist of large lock-up shop, held on lease, 19 years to run at £170 per annum; handsomely fitted and good, saleable stock carried; returns, £2,000; scope for increase; price, £1,750, or stock and fixtures at valuation. Full particulars on application. (19)

6.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently established Cash Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average £14 per week; good opportunity for smart, energetic, qualified man. Full particulars on application.

7.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

8.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cash Ret. and Disp. Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; est. 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal, ill-health; full pars. on appl'n. (22)

9.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

10.—PRESTON (7 Miles from).—Old-established Drug Stores; in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store-rooms and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200. Further particulars on application.

11.—SURREY.—For immediate Disposal, Drug Stores; est. 20 years; d.f. shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

12.—LANCS.—Retail Chemist; corner shop; well populated district; takings over £25 per week, now £14; N.H.I. £4 per week; rent, £60 p.a.; lease will be granted; full wine licence without restrictions; stock, £4/500; fixtures, £200. (30)

13.—BRIGHTON.—For immediate disposal, Cash Drug Store, held on lease 4 years; rental, £52 p.a. inclusive. Premises consist of lock-up shop, well fitted and stocked, electric light. Good scope for qualified man. Reasonable offer accepted for quick sale. Full particulars on application.

14.—YORKS.—High-class Pharmacy; returns average £6,000 p.a., all ready money; old established; lease 6 years; possibility of renewal; stock value £2,600 without fixtures; premises consist of large double-fronted corner shop, side door, and yard with separate entrance, 6 large rooms, 2 large cellars and dark room; rent £250 p.a.; price for stock, fixtures and lease, £3,000.

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7.—LONDON, S.W. (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Drug Stores, in good position; returns, £1,000; splendid chance for qualified chemist; modern well-fitted pharmacy; well stocked; price, £850, or near offer.

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LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; turnover over £800 p.a.; small N.H.I.; scope for increase; rent very low; well stocked; large window space; price, about £500; further particulars. 264/14, Office of this Paper.

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NORTH-EAST COAST.—Good General Retail Business in best position working-class district; old full Wine Licence without restrictions, Kodak Agency, N.H.I.; practically unopposed; counter returns alone exceed £3,000 yearly; all ready money; single-fronted shop; house above shop latterly used for stock; electric light; price £2,250; property also can be acquired, £1,200. 78/574, Office of this Paper.

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WEST LOTHIAN.—Chemist's Business for Sale in growing neighbourhood; well-fitted shop; good reasons for disposal; at present doing £15 weekly. 77/573, Office of this Paper.

YORKS., EAST RIDING.—Old-established Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, with Wine and Spirit Licence; double-fronted lock-up shop; returns, under management, £1,800; N.H.I. scripts average 200 monthly; rent £45, including three cottages sub-let at 2s. 3d. each per week; price £650. Apply Wray, "The Bungalow," York Road, Malton.

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COUNTRY Business in Norfolk; returns average £24 weekly, including small N.H.I.; good living accommodation; large gardens and orchard, 3 acres in all; two greenhouses and ample warehousing accommodation; lease 12½ years to run; price £900, or near offer. 78/582, Office of this Paper.

DEATH VACANCY.—Old-established Chemist's Business in Yorkshire; badly neglected, but well fitted; good opening for live chemist; sacrifice for quick sale. 77/566, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store for Sale, £500 inclusive, consisting of newly-painted, well-stocked lock-up shop, with one room behind and cellar; fitted electric light and gas; good main road position; returns, under management of a lady, £10 per week; could be greatly increased under qualified; opening for N.H.I.; within half-hour Baker Street. 251/15, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Stores for Disposal in working-class district, S.E.; six years' lease; five-roomed house, etc.; three rooms shortly vacant; large yard with garage and stable, well let; plenty of scope for Qualified Chemist; N.H.I. badly needed; low rent. 263/26, Office of this Paper.

DRUG Store, in thickly-populated, good-class neighbourhood; entirely unopposed; nice shop; large parlour behind; one large room over shop useful for Dental Practice, Photographic or Optics; every convenience; at present under unqualified management; good scope for N.H.I., etc.; agreement; must sell immediately owing to ill-health; stock, fixtures, fittings, £350 all, or lump sum down and balance could be arranged; first deposit secures. 263/10, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to acquire a good Dispensing Business, with Branch, in a Northern inland spa; ill health only reason for disposal. Reply, with banker's references, to "Genuine," 264/20, Office of this Paper.

£450 (part can remain).—Newly-established Pharmacy; double-fronted, modern shop, nicely fitted and stocked, in growing colliery village near Cardiff; profits above usual; small living accommodation; lease granted; or stock, fittings, property, £1,000; owner intends buying larger business elsewhere. 264/3, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NOTTINGHAM, Derby or Leicester District.—Established Business, or Premises suitable for opening, required; Management with very early succession not objected to; living accommodation essential, cash available. "Beta," c/o "B. D. H.," Graham Street, City Road, London.

GOOD middle-class Business wanted, with living accommodation; Birmingham area. Replies (in confidence) to "Pharmacist," 258/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, small good-class Chemist's Business in outer suburbs of London or Home Counties; living accommodation essential. Particulars (in confidence), 78/587, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, sound Chemist's Business doing £2,000 to £4,000 yearly; good middle class, with scope for increase and good reasons for disposal; living accommodation essential. Please state lowest price for cash and full particulars, to be treated in strict confidence, to 260/23, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Chemist's Business, with good trade, showing about £500 net profit, but smaller business with prospects of increase entertained; must have good living accommodation on premises, or lock-up with house available; in West Riding Yorkshire preferred. Full particulars to Dutton, 153 Huddersfield Road, Halifax, Yorks.

AGENCIES.

A CITY Firm, with established connection amongst Wholesale Chemical and Drug Houses, is open to accept Sole Agencies for the sale of Chemical, Pharmaceutical Products and Surgical Instruments on commission or own account basis. Address P.C.B. 72/19, Office of this Paper.

AGENT, with live connection in part of Northern Counties, is open to represent a firm of Chemists' Sundries or Drugs and Packed Goods or Specialities; commission basis. 264/22, Office of this Paper.

FIRM of British Filling Machine Manufacturers are open to appoint a few Agents in the United Kingdom; existing connections among users of Bottles, Tins, Cartons and Boxes essential. Apply Box 424, Willings, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

LARGE Manufacturers of Leather and Canvas Camera Cases require active Agents to represent them in various parts of the country; commission will be paid on all orders received from the ground, and the agency offers considerable scope to one having a connection amongst Chemists and Druggists. 77/553, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR immediate Sale, four Carboys, height to stopper 28 in., circumference 56 in., with mahogany stands; two Special Jars, 26 in. high, with gold lids painted inside with Royal Arms and Prince of Wales Feathers, and heavy mahogany stands. Highest offer will secure to Butler Bros. (William H. Butler), 2 High Street, High Wycombe.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

WORTHING.—New Freehold Premises; modern double-fronted shop, convenient house; electric light and gas; shopping parade; few minutes from sea; no opposition; price £1,450. Apply "Owner," 13 Canterbury Road, West Worthing.

FINE opportunity for Chemist; one of the best suburbs of Bristol; new district; no competition; attractive new shop and residence; monopoly for chemist; fortune for smart tradesman; price £1,500. Davey & Co., Ltd., Estate Agents, 113 Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

PREMISES TO LET.

NEWPORT, MON.—To Let on lease, important newly-erected Lock-up Shops in main street; frontage 10 ft. 6 in., depth 32 ft.; commencing rental £87 10s. per annum; larger frontage if desired. Further particulars apply Norman H. Parfitt, Auctioneer, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.

PATENT FOR SALE.

THE proprietor of Patent No. 3096/13, which relates to Producing Diastatic Products, desires to Sell the Patent or to grant Licences on reasonable terms, to ensure the full development and practical working in this country. Address Phillips's, Chartered Patent Agents, 70 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

FINANCIAL.

£500.—CHEMIST (enterprising) wanted—£100 down and balance as required—for placing on market entirely unique and greatly needed Proprietary article; first manufactured stock ready; extensive sale and handsome profits certain; can have sole selling, advertising, etc., rights from own address; and half profits; splendid opportunity. Write "A. H.," 2 Dover House, Cormont Road, S.E.5.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BARNES.—Improver wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Feltwell & Son, 90 Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.

BERKS.—Assistant, qualified, young and energetic, to relieve Proprietor; must be an all-round man and willing; country business in pretty market town; splendid opportunity for tactful and conscientious man. Apply, stating salary, with copies of recent references, "Pharmacist," 264/16, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant, unqualified, used to good-class business; good Salesmanship essential. State age, salary required, and when at liberty. 261/390, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, shortly, young, experienced, unqualified Assistant, used to working-class district; must be accustomed to Counter and a quick and accurate Dispenser. Reply, with full particulars of age, experience and salary required, to 64 Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

CROYDON.—Unqualified Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Counter business. Please state age, height, experience and salary required. S. W. Vincent & Co., 302 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

FOLKESTONE.—Wanted, Senior Qualified Assistant, well experienced in first-class Dispensing and Retail. Please give full particulars as to age, experience, references and salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo if convenient. Hall & King, West Cliff Pharmacy, Folkestone.

LEICESTER.—Unqualified Assistant required for up-to-date business; must be a first-class Counterman and Window-dresser; progressive permanency if satisfactory. 261/39, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Qualified Lady for good-class Retail; must be competent, careful and accurate Dispenser; hours, 8.30 to 7.30; Friday and Saturday, 8; half-day weekly. All particulars in first letter, with salary required, to "Chemist," 110 Lansdowne Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.

LONDON Manager required; must be accustomed to good-class Family business; attractive Window-dresser and Salesman. Apply, with full particulars, to 78/584, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.10.—Required, qualified lady; permanency; no holiday duty. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, stating age and salary required, references, photo (if possible), 263/2, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, 25-30, for Cash Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic business; must be thoroughly reliable and competent to manage if necessary; permanency; undeniable references essential. State wage and previous experience. P.C.B. 74/28, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Lady or Gentleman for General Retail and Dispensing Business; assistant kept; applicant must be experienced and have good references. Applications unanswered in five days declined with thanks. Apply, with full particulars, to 264/2, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Alsop & Quiller, 137 Sloane Street, require an Unqualified Junior Assistant (indoors) for high-class Dispensing Business; hours and duties easy; good salary. Apply in first instance to "A. W.," 509 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

LONDON, S.W.—Smart Junior wanted for Dispensing Counter and Stock. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience and salary expected, to 263/12, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, W.—Smart unqualified Assistant wanted, young, willing and obliging, good Window-dresser, for brisk Store business; permanency; quick Dispenser. Full particulars, W. E. Horton, 74 Stratford Road, South Acton, W.3 (opposite All Saints' Church).

ONDON, WEST-END.—An unqualified Assistant wanted for Counter; no Dispensing; alternate late nights; permanency. Apply 262/34, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted; must be good Dispenser, Counterman, Window-dresser and have knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required and when disengaged, to Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society, Drug Dept., 451 Stockport Road, Longlight, Manchester, endorsed "Assistant."

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified Assistant, under 30; good Counterman and accurate Dispenser. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to 265/28, Office of this Paper.

OUTH DEVON.—Unqualified Assistant required, under 30 years of age; single; outdoors; capable Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, with full particulars as to age, references and salary required, to 262/7, Office of this Paper.

TORQUAY.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, male, single, age 25 to 30, accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating usual particulars and salary required, to Quant, Landour, Torquay.

AN up-to-the-minute young Pharmacist wanted immediately as Manager for new branch in very busy London shopping thoroughfare; assist in preparations for opening; living accommodation; energetic worker and good organiser essential; credentials most thoroughly investigated. State full particulars as to age, salary, experience, etc., in first letter. Applications not answered within seven days respectfully declined. 261/32, Office of this Paper.

AN experienced male Assistant, aged 22 to 30, for the Front Counter. Apply E. C. Evans, Pharmacist, Wm. Whiteley, Ltd., 39 Westbourne Grove, W.2.

ASSISTANT, single, used to good-class Dispensing business; careful and accurate; must be a good Window-dresser, and with knowledge of Photography; permanency for suitable man, with view to entire management; quick cash business, with C.H.I. Full particulars to "Pharmacist," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Lower Priory, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT, qualified, under 40, one who can "play the game," understanding "esprit de corps," for busy South London Pharmacy; salary £5 per week to commence; none need apply unless previous appointments favour strictest investigations. 78/580, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; middle-aged; partly sole charge; good recent references; S.E. suburban, with living accommodation, if required; General Retail, small N.H.I.; moderate salary. 265/19, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Unqualified Junior; accustomed to quick medium-class Retail business. Usual particulars and salary required (outdoor) to Hatfield & Son, Limehouse, London.

IMPROVER wanted in good-class business, S.W. State salary, etc., to 258/7, Office of this Paper.

IMPROVER or Junior Assistant wanted. State age, height, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged. "Midlands," 264/27, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR required; would suit one just out of apprenticeship; knowledge of Dispensing and Counter work. Apply, stating age, wages required, and usual particulars, to Tamworth Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 5 Colehill, Tamworth.

LADY Dispensers requiring posts with Doctors, write for terms, enclosing stamped addressed envelope (letters only); state qualifications. Dispensers' Bureau, 145 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

LADY Assistant, qualified, required; good Counter-hand; references essential. Write, stating experience and salary required, Adams, 35 Cape Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham.

LADY Dispensers (Hall certificate) required for Balham and Peckham districts; Counter experience an advantage. Full particulars and photograph to Parkes, Chemists, Ltd., 55 Hammond Street, N.W.1.

MANAGER; qualified; quick cash trade in West Kilburn; no Sunday duty; liberal salary and commission to gentleman who is active and conscientious and willing to meet opposition vigorously. Full particulars, including salary required, in first letter, to 78/585, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACISTS wanted as Managers of new branches; permanencies and good prospects. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

PART-TIME.—Reliable Man, experienced Dispensing and Counter, each Thursday and alternate Sunday, 6 till 8 o'clock; West London; also N.W., each Wednesday evening and each Sunday. Apply, stating full particulars of experience and salary required, Goodall, 182 Ealing Road, Wembley.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted by large Retail Chemists; Manchester district; age 27-35; must be smart and keen Salesman, and used to good-class busy Counter trade and N.H.I.; quick and accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Photography an advantage; good opening for gentleman of real ability; enclose photo, state age. 262/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for General Retail, N.H.I. and Photographic business; must be energetic and competent; references required. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience, age, height, and salary required, to John W. Ailsby, High Street, Whittlesey, Cambs.

QUALIFIED required in East London; short hours; easy berth. State salary required and usual particulars. Apply 78/581, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED at once, a reliable Locum, unqualified, for a fortnight, or probably longer; must be a reliable Dispenser. Apply, in first letter, to 264/24, Office of this Paper.

SENIOR Assistant (unqualified) required; good Salesman and Dispenser; must be capable and energetic; London Store; state experience. Replies to 77/555, Office of this Paper.

SMART, young, unqualified Assistant wanted at once; good Dispenser, Counter and Photographic, for a rising business; permanency for the right man. Call if possible, or write, stating experience and where, age and photo, to Gordon Gadsdon, Chemist, 176 High Street, Hounslow Central (District Railway).

UNQUALIFIED Assistant or Improver required at once; must be a good Counterman, energetic and willing. State age, salary required, previous experience and full particulars in first letter. Replies to Tinker, 104 Claremont Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

WANTED, experienced, qualified Assistant, lady or gent.; Dispenser and Front Counter work. Full particulars as to age, salary, experience, etc., to J. J. Thomas & Son, Chemists, 24 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.

WANTED, young qualified man as Manager for new branch, Forest Gate; good prospects for right man; wages to commence £4 10s and 5% net profits. Apply 283 Walworth Road, S.E.17.

WHOLESALE.

A TRAVELLER required to take an additional line; this will not interfere with present lines, and is a splendid seller; terms are extremely generous to the right man; genuine inquiries will be carefully considered. Write in the first instance (in confidence) to Turner's, 14 Rhodesia Road, London, E.11.

ADVERTISERS, holding Sole Agency for Great Britain of well-known French Perfume Manufacturers, require service of experienced young man to organise and work sales department. State age, experience, and salary required to P.C.B. 73/34, Office of this Paper.

AN important Manufacturing House requires the services of a young first-class Representative, mainly for propaganda work among Doctors, Dentists, Institutions, and Chemists in the cities and more important towns of Scotland and Ireland. Pharmacist preferred, well up in the chemistry of synthetic remedies, and with some medical education or interests; must be of good address, tactful, enthusiastic, and conscientious; salary and expenses. Write, giving fullest particulars of experience, age, height, education, and salary required (in strict confidence), to 77/560, Office of this Paper.

BRUSHES, Combs, Druggists' Sundries, etc.—Wanted, Salesman with road experience to take over entire department, organise sales, etc.; salary, commission and expenses. Write in full confidence full particulars to P.C.B. 72/17, Office of this Paper.

ESTABLISHED Manufacturers of many special lines are about to appoint Representatives in the South-West Coast and Eastern Counties, and invite applications from smart Salesmen who are already covering these areas and require additional lines. Applications giving details, which will be treated as absolutely confidential, to 78/585, Office of this Paper.

FIRST-CLASS Representative Salesman required by Wholesale Perfumery House; must be of good address and well educated, not over 35, and able to drive own car. Applicants must state age, previous experience and ground covered, and whether married or single. The position is a permanency, and only men of proved ability need apply. 78/586, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk, not under 27 years of age; good and previous experience essential; permanency. Particulars as to salary, etc., to Randall & Wilson, Ltd., Wholesale Druggists, Southampton.

MANAGING Director wanted for well-known firm manufacturing Disinfectants, Sheep Dips, etc.; vacancy is caused through death; would consider amalgamation with another firm. All replies will be opened by a director only, and will be treated in the strictest confidence. 260/28, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist or Pharmacist required by old-established Provincial House of Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists in the South of England; age not over 35; must have had previous Wholesale experience and able to control staff; knowledge of Packed, Toilet and Medicinal Specialities and Pharmaceutical Testing essential. Applications must contain full particulars of experience and salary required, which will be treated in confidence; excellent prospects for suitable man. Apply 263/5, Office of this Paper.

PROGRESSIVE London House of Manufacturing Chemists desire further representation in the undermentioned territories: (1) South and East Coast, (2) South London, (3) South-West Coast, (4) Wales; salary and expenses; all particulars first letter; own car an advantage. 260/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED man. (Major preferred), about 35 years of age, with some Manufacturing Laboratory experience, in an important and old-established business in the South of England; to a man with sound business experience the position will be a progressive one. Applicants will kindly give full particulars (in confidence) as to past career and salary required to "Neptune," 261/34, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by large, old-established Drug House to sell Drugs, Packed Goods and Sundries; territory London and South Coast; good future for young keen salesman; Pharmaceutical qualifications an important consideration; applicants must enclose character references, and must state experience, age, qualifications. 77/570, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required for London district; candidates must be well educated, of good appearance and address, and possess some knowledge of Essential Oils and Perfumery. No interviews except by appointment. Write "T. H. B., Spurway & Cie, Ltd., 89 Great Eastern Street, E.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE, to offer Pills and Tablets for known firm in Warwick, Derby, Nottingham, etc.; Birmingham, good centre; big commission; good opportunity for energetic man. State full particulars. "S. A.," 263/3, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Experienced Representative required for Southern Counties (all those south of line drawn from Bristol to London); applicants must be of good address, well known to the Medical Profession, and fully competent to obtain interviews; highest credentials and personal references indispensable. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of qualifications, experience, age and districts hitherto covered. 78/577, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED by Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, a Representative for the South; one with experience and Chemists' connection essential; age about 30 to 35. Apply in the first instance by letter, sending full particulars to 77/571, Office of this Paper.

SHORTHAND Typist.—Junior required for City Wholesale Druggist; must have had previous experience in the trade. Apply by letter, giving particulars of age and salary required, to "X. Y. Z.," c/o 78/579, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS calling on Chemists in London, Southern, Eastern and Midland Counties, S. Wales and Scotland required, to sell a small Proprietary as extra line; good commission. Reply, stating ground covered and firms represented, to 77/546, Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN London Wholesale Druggists and Druggists' Sundriesmen require, for Scotland, Representative, with practical knowledge of Drugs, Sundries, Packed Goods and Proprietaries. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, references and remuneration required, to 78/576, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A.A.A.—UNQUALIFIED, 30, desires permanency; first-class West-End experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photo., Practipedics; capable of taking full control. "F. W.," 162 Whitecross Street, E.C.1.

A.A.—ASSISTANT, unqualified, 29, tall, desires position, good-class Retail and Dispensing Pharmacy; capable taking sole charge when required; well recommended; excellent, all-round experience; Photography, practical. Particulars, salary, D. Douglas, 5 Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

A CAPABLE, Qualified Manager, 26, tall, accustomed to good-class business, desires position where Toilet Trade predominates; good Salesman; wide Prescribing, Photographic, and all-round experience; undeniable references; disengaged shortly. "Euphine," 15 Ellison Road, Barnes, S.W.15.

ADVERTISER desires situation as Window-dresser and Salesman; expert in modern display, knowledge of Dispensing, Photography, and Wireless; excellent references; disengaged; age 31; South or South-West preferred; interview could be arranged. 261/4, Office of this Paper.

AN experienced, qualified, conscientious Chemist desires management of good-class business; London or suburbs; good salary required. "Aspirin," 263/28, Office of this Paper.

AS Locum; long experience in all branches; active; excellent references. "S. C. I.," 40 Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

ASSISTANT, 24, requires a responsible position; 8 years' experience, out of which 4½ years' apprenticeship; quick and accurate Dispenser, Counter and Photography; disengaged after February 13; Kent preferred, but not essential. 259/10, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 32, tall, capable, good all-round experience, willing worker, desires permanency; good references; Liverpool or South. 261/25, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, good all-round London experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, etc.; willing worker. "K. G. S.," "Maglona," Bryn Seion, Rhymney, Mon.

ASSISTANT (21); smart, willing worker; experienced in good-class Dispensing, Counter, Photography; excellent references; South; live in or out. Bowen Thorngate, 53 St. David's Road, Southsea.

ASSISTANT; many years' good-class experience; at present engaged part-time; excellent references. Smith, 4 Brunswick Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

ASSISTANT; 5 ft. 10 in.; age 40; unqualified; thoroughly experienced (West-End and suburban), Dispensing, Photo., Window; tactful Counterman; disengaged shortly; excellent references. "Chemicus," 39 Medora Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified; capable charge, or Manager; thorough experience, Counter, Photo., accurate Dispenser. "Statim," 53 Cantelupe Road, East Grinstead.

ASSISTANT (unqualified) desires post; whole or part-time; Counter and Dispensing. "V. S.," 45 Edgeley Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced in all branches of trade; good reference; would manage Drug Store with view to purchase. P.C.B. 74/21, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 26; passed Minor, Part I; high-class experience, all branches; excellent references; West of England preferred; permanency desired; disengaged; able to take charge. 264/26, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT or Manager requires change; qualified; age 27; single; Dispensing, Counter and Photographic; Midlands preferred. 264/21, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 25, qualified, desires temporary post in Manchester; experienced in Salesmanship. 263/39, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; good-class, up-to-date experience. Window-dressing, Dispensing, Photographic and Counter (a speciality); enterprising, energetic, reliable and conscientious; London or near. 263/38, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 34; unqualified; excellent all-round London experience; all branches, Photographic, etc.; up-to-date, enterprising; Window-dressing a special study; energetic and conscientious; permanency desired; 6 years last situation; free one week; London or suburbs. 263/37, Office of this Paper.

BOOKKEEPING, etc.; evening work; disengaged after 5 p.m.; terms moderate. Reply "X Y Z," 261/6, Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Manager (28), Qualified, desires responsible post as Manager or Senior; splendid experience all departments, including Optics (partially qualified); in employment, but desirous of change; Yorks. preferred, but not essential. 78/575, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, Qualified, married, 36, best experience, desires position as Manager, town or country; disengaged. Hughes, Maesycod, Prestatyn.

CHEMIST, qualified, Scotsman, 28, married, desiring change where good salary and prospects are offered in return for wholehearted application to business, invites investigation; present Senior, high-class, Scotland. "Energetikos," 265/27, Office of this Paper.

CONTINENTAL, West-End experience, suburban management, desires evenings, London, or good management; would introduce Optics (qualification); age 29; qualified. 264/32, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED February 6.—Qualified gentleman as Manager or Senior of good-class business; succession entertained; highest credentials; reliable and conscientious. Apply "Pharmacist," Evelyn Cottage, Penn Fields, Wolverhampton.

DISENGAGED.—Qualified, experienced Pharmacist; middle-aged; rapid Dispenser; Locum, permanent; excellent recent references. "M.P.S.," 27 Blackstock Road, N.4.

DISENGAGED; Minor qualification; 48; whole or part-time, cover, locum; moderate salary. "Pharmacist," 69 Elthorne Park Road, W.7.

DISENGAGED.—London only; good all-round unqualified man; permanent or temporary. P.C.B. 74/23, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER.—Lady (Hall) seeks position as Dispenser to a Doctor or Hospital in Bournemouth or district; highest references; years' Nursing experience. Gray, "Gorselands," Southbourne-on-Sea.

DRUG Store Manager; thoroughly experienced; willing to work up neglected business; highest references; disengaged. 264/17, Office of this Paper.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Junior (19), tall, with excellent experience; Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photography; some Optics. "Puretest," 19 Oxford Road, Ipswich.

EXPERIENCED lady; Dispensing, Counter, Book-keeping and full routine, including West-End; disengaged February. 263/25, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, 19, good Dispensing and Photographic experience, desires situation. E. Harrodine, 31 Leamington Street, Rochdale.

JUNIOR, age 20, tall, seeks situation in good-class business; disengaged; references. Mitchell, 59a Klea Avenue, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

LADY Dispenser and Book-keeper, experienced, requires post, Doctor or Chemist; good references. 260/22, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper (Hall); unexceptional references; experienced; Hospital or private; distance unimportant. Collins, "Penang," London Street, Chertsey.

LADY Assistant (23), referred one subject Part II (Minor), requires Dispensing experience, part-time, in high-class Dispensing business (not N.H.I.) for few months. "Sigma," 262/5, Office of this Paper.

LADY, unqualified; Counter, Dispensing, etc.; 8 years' experience. Miss Farrer, Snape, Saxmundham, Suffolk.

LADY Student, 20, requires part-time Dispensing, London; has some little experience. Duke, 32 Napoleon Road, East Twickenham.

LADY Assistant, 24; unqualified; 7 years' all-round experience, good-class quick Dispensing, Counter, etc.; in or near London. Watling, "Sunnyside," East Street, Epsom.

LADY Assistant; Dispensing, Counter and Stock; permanent or relief; highest references. 7 Dunbar Road, Forest Gate, E.

LADY Dispenser desires post; experienced; Doctor, Chemist, Book-keeping, Typing, etc. 31 Bessborough Street, Victoria, S.W.

LADY, Major, 22, desires post as Assistant with high-class Chemist; London preferred; good references. Write, stating salary, to Stamp, 32 Gloucester Terrace, W.2.

LADY Dispenser desires post; Locum or permanent; qualified; experienced. 263/1, Office of this Paper.

LADY (Hall), London experience, desires part-time post; Maidstone district preferred; disengaged March 1. 262/32, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL AREA.—Junior; experienced; good Dispenser, Photographic, etc. "X.," 38 Armley Road, Liverpool.

LOCUM or Relief; qualified; highest references; first-class experience; 32; disengaged. Findlay, 62 Lillie Road, West Brompton, S.W.6.

MANAGER; qualified; good all-round experience; permanency required; disengaged end of month. "E. C.," 14 Cornford Grove, Balham, S.W.12.

M.P.S., 27; experienced; Retail, Wholesale, Hospital; permanent (preferred) or Locum; at liberty. Apply "Pharmacist," 7 Brixton Hill, Brixton, S.W.2.

M.P.S., LADY; 25; thorough Retail and Hospital experience; permanent or temporary. "M. L.," 89a Elsham Road, Kensington, W.14.

M.P.S. (lady, age 27) desires post as Dispenser-Assistant in or near North Staffordshire district shortly; good experience and references. Apply 264/9, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., elderly; active; disengaged; Manager, Dispenser, Superintendent. Apply 264/11, Office of this Paper.

MR. DAVIES LEWIS, Royal Pharmacy, Deri, near Cardiff, thoroughly recommends Clifford Matthews, just out of apprenticeship, as Junior for good-class Dispensing house; London preferred; tall; 21; well mannered, tactful, and well up in his work.

PART-TIME required, 3 or 4 evenings weekly; West-End preferred; good references and experience. Dickinson, 17 Bloomsbury Square.

PART-TIME.—First-rate all-round man has four days a week vacant; well recommended; take Sundays alternately; London area. 264/18, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, present managing, desires position with more scope; married; sober; reliable; very energetic; thoroughly capable all-round business builder; practical Photographer; London or near; living accommodation desirable. 264/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 25, desires post in London; plenty of Dispensing essential; N.H.I. not objected to; capable and conscientious; already had good experience. 260/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, age 24, tall, 7 years' experience, desires position, Manager or Senior Assistant. Robinson, The Green, Crickhowell, Breconshire.

QUALIFIED; experienced; all-round; reliable; photo and references; interview preferred; Manchester district. "Statim," 36 Muslin Street, Newton, Hyde.

QUALIFIED, 28, married, desires improvement as Branch Manager, with living accommodation; sound, all-round experience, including Photography; energetic, capable, willing. "A. F. R.," 45 Central Avenue, New Basford, Nottingham.

QUALIFIED, 29; first-class experience; accustomed to taking charge; well recommended; South-West preferred. C/o 51 South Street, Exeter.

QUALIFIED, 32; West-End and provincial experience; disengaged; £4; permanency, temporary or Locum. Cohen, 16 Cambridge Street, W.2.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 50; disengaged end of month; Manager small branch or Cover; give particulars. "Rhei," 263/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady, 22, desires situation as Assistant in shop, Hospital or Institution; London preferred. 264/13, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, young, energetic, requires position as Assistant in good-class Pharmacy; Lancashire preferred; at liberty February 15. 264/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, age 27, experienced high-class Dispensing, Photographic, desires situation, with view to succession, in London or Southern Counties. Apply 263/13, Office of this Paper.

RELIABLE; experienced in all branches; conscientious services; excellent references; disengaged; capable taking full charge; energetic; active; mid-aged; unqualified. Fair-weather, 286 Kingsland Road, London, E.8.

RETIRED Chemist desires morning post within about 12 miles of Ossett; wages nominal. "Ajax," 261/31, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; age 36; 20 years' good varied experience all branches; London experience chiefly, including West-End; brisk North London preferred; home, Harringay, N. Apply, Bathe, St. Mildred's Pharmacy, Westgate-on-Sea.

UNQUALIFIED, age 26, seeks berth in or near London; accustomed to brisk Counter trade, N.H.I. Dispensing, all branches of Photography. "T.," 175 Putney Bridge Road, S.W.15.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, age 31; 15 years' experience, Dispensing, expert Window-dresser, Photography, Wireless, good Salesman; hard and conscientious worker; tall and of good appearance; disengaged; South or South-West preferred. 261/400, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; age 38; all-round experience, excellent references; part or full time; part-time mornings, Dentist. Hunt, 11 Shrewsbury Road, W.2.

WILL any Chemist employ elderly, unqualified Assistant (53)? good Counterman, Dispenser, Book-keeper North, 16 Humber Dock Street, Hull.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (Hall) desires situation with Doctor in districts Kilburn, Willesden, Paddington or Notting Hill. Write "R.," 3 Lampard House, Maida Hill West, W.2.

58/- WEEKLY.—Senior Assistant; unregistered; experienced all branches, Dispensing, Prescribing; accustomed to take charge; country and West-End experience; Veterinary knowledge; good references. "Cortex," 390 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

WHOLESALE.

A PHARMACIST wishes to represent a reliable firm in South Wales or all Wales; well known and recommended on above territory; own car. Please state terms to "Pharmacist," 83 Plymouth Road, Penarth, Glam.

AS London Representative; good personality and address; 7 years successful in London and provinces, also 11 years Retail, Drug and Photo.; own car; must be firm of standing. "Capsicum," 264/19, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC, capable man; 26; Manufacturing, Analytical, Research; 7 years' experience Drugs and Chemicals; 6 years' evening school. "W. P.," 93 Second Avenue, E.12.

POSITION required as Sales Manager or similar capacity; excellent experience, Retail, Wholesale (indoors and travelling); young, energetic and enterprising. Write 259/12, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, well known to the Medical Profession in London, is open to part-time engagement for Propaganda work; Qualified; ground covered London and suburbs. Apply 261/27, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, extensive and personal connection; desires change (enterprising house); Drugs, Proprietaries or Specialities. "Unguentum," 262/30, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, open for re-engagement; 20 years' first-class experience; Chemists and Medical; excellent references; fidelity policy. P.C.B. 74/31, Office of this Paper.

SUCCESSFUL Manager of Continental firm (36 years), 16 years' experience re buying and selling Druggists' Sundries, Fancy Goods, etc., seeks situation; widely travelled; four foreign languages perfected; starting salary £600, plus commission; home or abroad. Apply P.C.B. 60/36, Office of this Paper.

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